# THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1873. NUMBER 2.


## AGRICULTURAL.

## THE FARM AND FAMILY.

### Good and Bad Farming.

A workman is known by his chips, and the evidences of good or bad farming may be found in the general thrift, or its lack on the farm.

It is not an evidence of good farming to see dilapidated fences, broken bars, gates swinging on one hinge, or perhaps not swinging at all. It is not an evidence of good farming to find the plow frozen in the furrow, the harrow just where it was last used, the harvester sheltered in an angle of the Virginia fence, the mower standing in the middle of the meadow, where the last swath was finished. It is not an evidence of good farming to find minor tools lying around loose to be covered by the snows of winter, the corn crib uncovered and exposed to the sun and rain, nor a few logs dozed by the weather, to be worked up piecemeal, as wanted, or perhaps, if coal is used, lying in a scattered pile, with no covering save the canopy of heaven. It is not suggestive of thrift when hogs are allowed to root up the meadows that perhaps must be cut for hay next season, or horses and cattle allowed to roam there at will, long after the last grass is devoured, eating into the roots and perhaps poaching the turf soaked with rain. It is not good economy to allow stock in Winter to go unprovided with comfortable stables or sheds, because you cannot afford to buy the lumber to shelter them with. These are some of the principal evidences of bad farming. The minor ones are many, for that which is worth buying is worth preserving, and he who in the best farmer makes the most money in the end. The way to accomplish this is to begin young, for habits of orderly care acquired then will be improved in mature age, just as carelessness will be intensified with the growth of years.

The farmer who owns but little stock and keeps it fat, is richer than he who, owning much, allows it to waste and become poor in the endeavor to keep more than his farm can carry. Much of the thrift and order about the farm lies with the children. However much the parents may strive, however hard they may labor, if the children are not interested in preserving order, if they have not constantly before them incentives to do so, one little dereliction will follow another, until in the end disorder will prevail, the farm will begin to run down, and it will be found that it costs more to bring it back twice told than it would have to have kept it intact at first. Whenever you are through with a tool or implement for the season, put it away in a secure place. The objection sometimes made that it takes so much room for storage, is not valid. There is on every farm plenty of loft room for the lighter tools, and many ways will suggest themselves for raising comparatively heavy ones, as plows and harrows, and a little time spent at the *right* time will be money in the end. Even mowers, harvesters, and threshing machines, occupy but little room, if properly taken apart, and the exercise of doing so and putting them together again, will give valuable lessons in mechanics, and renders the operator thoroughly conversant with the workings of the machine itself. There is more in the care of little things than most people imagine, for if these are thoroughly looked after greater ones are not apt to suffer.—*Western Rural.*

### My Method of Washing.

When the clothes are removed Sunday morning, they are put to soak in a tub or barrel containing cold water, (without soap,) which is made ready the evening before, of course, assorting them into four *lots*—namely, fine, coarse, colored and flannels; flannels are not soaked. On Monday morning they are pounded and squeezed in this water with a long-handled light mallet, then wrung out, and the water in which removed thrown back to the barrel with a sufficient quantity of soap, and boiling water poured over them (flannels and colored clothes not put into boiling water); then pounded and squeezed again a few minutes. Very few, if any, will need rubbing on the board, as this process leaves them clean; they are then wrung out and put into a tub and on to boil in cold water, with a little soap.

After boiling about twenty minutes they are removed to a tub of water and gently rubbed, that no particles of soap may adhere to them; then wrung, and put into a little rinsing water, a little blue and slightly starched; this is for the purpose of holding them and reducing the flock to the desired number, by culling from the old ewes. True, the latter are not usually ready for the butcher so early in the Summer as the lambs are, nor can they be depended upon to bring so much money; but this heavy drafting from the young and growing end of the flock will eventually prove a loss, no matter what may be the present apparent advantage. There are two ways to keep up the standard of a flock. One is the policy that keeps all the best animals that are bred from it, selling those that are below the average in symmetry, style, and all the more desirable characteristics. The other is the policy that looks outside the flock for all improvement, by the purchase of the better animals that other breeders have had the judgment to cultivate, and the prudence to preserve. There is a fair remuneration in the business for the man who pursues the one, occasionally infusing a strain of new blood, if it can be found in animals better than his own. The man who pursues the opposite policy must needs start rich and die young if he escapes poverty. Carefully select the best sheep to keep, though the butcher offers a high price for them. It is by such a course alone, coupled with high feeding, that the best animals can be bred and grown.—*Vermont Farmer.*

### Hens That Eat Eggs.

The best way to break hens of egg-eating is to break their necks and re-stock with birds that have not acquired the habit.

Fowls that are expert in egg eating first attack the egg with their bill. If it is a thin shell, a few strokes will break it, and the rest is an easy job. If, however, the shell is a thick one, they generally fail to break it with their beak; then they begin to scratch in the nest, and, with their feet, throw the egg against the hard sides of the box until it is broken.

First of all, make hens lay hard shelled eggs, so hard that they cannot be readily broken by a hen's bill. This can be done by feeding freely with slacked lime, ground or broken bones, oyster shells, etc.

To prevent breaking against the sides of the box, the nests should be high and lined upon the sides with cushions filled with hay or other soft material. Their only chance then is that they may throw two eggs forcibly against each other. To prevent this I rob them of the nest egg, and gather the eggs several times a day. It is a good plan to leave a few China eggs near the nest for them to work at, which will make their bills so sore that they will strike the real eggs with less force.—*Cor. Poultry World.*

### Sick Potatoes.

During the winter and spring potatoes begin to grow old and to decay, when they become particularly unwholesome. Never eat one of these. If there is any taint about them, any bad taste or smell, never put them in your stomach. People in the country do not suffer so much from inability to get good potatoes as people in the city do. In the city they are so much exposed to cold, and heat and light, and get so bruised that they are never so good as when they come from the farmer's cellar. While on this subject we will give our readers a recipe for raising wholesome and delicious potatoes. Choose a soil that is dry and sandy, loam, if possible, but any soil will do except where it is positively wet. With a plough mark out your furrows three and a half feet apart, and eight or ten inches deep. Now fill this furrow with thoroughly rotten oak tan bark, or chip manure, on which is a good sprinkling of salt. Over this spread the soil half an inch thick, and plant the best varieties of potatoes. Strictly follow this rule, and nutritious and delicious potatoes will be the result.

### Fertilizing Melons and Cucumbers.

The *Gardeners' Magazine* says:—The artificial fertilization of the female flowers of cucumbers and melons constitutes a most important article of faith among practical horticulturists. The "setting" of the crop by hand is insisted on in all garden calendars; if it is not necessary, immense amount of time consumed thereby is wasted. In the thousands of gardens where handsome and well-flavored fruit is everything, and seed of no consequence at all, we believe the operation to be altogether unnecessary. At all events, we have managed to secure for our own use for many years past cucumbers and melons in sufficient plenty, without putting ourselves to the trouble of applying the pollen, and have long since been satisfied that, except for the production of seed, it is labor wasted.

### A Neglected Source of Food.

Dr. Muter, in the pages of the *Food Journal*, calls attention to what he terms a neglected source of food. Some time ago, while investigating cocoa by means of the microscope, he discovered an ingredient employed by way of adulteration to which he could give no name. Subsequently he had a sample of a substance offered at the Mark Lane Exchange as an article of food for cattle, forwarded to him for analysis. It now became necessary to deal with the matter seriously, and so further microscopic investigation led to the discovery that the mysterious ingredient was simply the flour of the African pea or earth nut. Dr. Muter declares, however, that the bean of this peanut is an excellent substance, which, instead of being used only as food for cattle, or by some adulterators more enlightened than their neighbors, should be everywhere recognized as a marketable article of human diet.

### The Swiss Chard Beet.

For the first time in our life we last season grew the *Swiss Chard Beet*, without a thought or impress of its value more than we had had years back—but we had room and J. J. H Gregory, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, a noted seedsman, having sent us a package, we decided to plant it. The result is, that we found its product a leaf stalk equal if not surpassing Celery, and grown with half the care, more delicate in texture, tender, white as snow it only partially earthed up to and bleached. We have nothing to say of it just now, more than this. We shall try it again next year, and advise all our readers who love a nice delicate salad, and our market gardening growers who want money to have three to five hundred per cent. of outlay, to try the Swiss Chard Beet.

### Starch.

Starch for common clothes I make as follows, and find it superior to that which is boiled and strained, and much less trouble: Stir about four table-spoonfuls of flour with cold water into a thin paste, leaving no lumps, and pour into it a quart or two of boiling water, stirring all of the while. Then add a little more cold water, and let it stand a few minutes to settle. After it has settled, the top may be poured off for use.

MRS. JULIA M. WELLOCK.

Are none of the numerous washing machines better than the old pounding barrels? It seems to us so. We know a housewife who has now abandoned the pounder for it, and could not be induced to return to it under any circumstances; indeed, she has not used a pounder for years. Cannot some of the rural housewives tell a better and quicker way of washing than that given above?—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

### Shade as a Fertilizer.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* gives the true solution, as to how shade acts as a fertilizer, in the following sensible remarks:

"That shade is a fertilizer is a fact which has long been noticed, and much has been written to explain it. A few words will be sufficient for that purpose. Shade operates simply by preserving the ammonia which is in the soil and which is continually furnished by rain and snow water, and also by manures, and which is rapidly driven off from a naked surface of the soil, by a scorching sun. To preserve the ammonia, the skillful farmer plows his manure shortly after it is spread upon his soil; and spreads his manures upon his meadows late in the fall, or in the winter, or early in spring, so that the ammonia may be washed out of it into the soil, thus preventing its evaporation by the sun.

"Ammonia is either food or a condiment for most plants, and is necessary to their rapid growth. It has been ascertained by repeated experiments in England that the largest crops of wheat can be raised by imparting to the soil an extra quantity of ammonia, either by directly spreading salts of ammonia or by guano. Hence the greatest fertility of the soil will be more surely preserved by an alternation of crops rather than a fallow, from which a scorching sun drives off the ammonia rapidly. We should ever bear in mind the eloquent words of an English writer, that 'mighty nature renews her strength, not by indolent repose, but in alternations in energy,"

### Spare the Ewe Lambs.

One of the principal sources of revenue from a flock of long wooled sheep, is the early lambs, that, if well grown and fat, always command a good price. In several instances coming under our observation, parties made, as we thought, and still believe, a mistake in parting with their ewe lambs, instead of holding them and reducing the flock to the desired number, by culling from the old ewes. True, the latter are not usually ready for the butcher so early in the Summer as the lambs are, nor can they be depended upon to bring so much money; but this heavy drafting from the young and growing end of the flock will eventually prove a loss, no matter what may be the present apparent advantage. There are two ways to keep up the standard of a flock. One is the policy that keeps all the best animals that are bred from it, selling those that are below the average in symmetry, style, and all the more desirable characteristics. The other is the policy that looks outside the flock for all improvement, by the purchase of the better animals that other breeders have had the judgment to cultivate, and the prudence to preserve. There is a fair remuneration in the business for the man who pursues the one, occasionally infusing a strain of new blood, if it can be found in animals better than his own. The man who pursues the opposite policy must needs start rich and die young if he escapes poverty. Carefully select the best sheep to keep, though the butcher offers a high price for them. It is by such a course alone, coupled with high feeding, that the best animals can be bred and grown.—*Vermont Farmer.*

### Small Onions for Seed.

Very small onions, say about a half-inch in diameter, are extensively used by our market gardeners, instead of seed for raising an early crop, which is usually pulled and sold in market as "green onions." These "sets" are produced by sowing seed very thickly on very poor soil, and as soon as the bulbs are of the requisite size they are pulled up and dried and laid away for planting the next season. Now, if your small onions are of the size we have named, they will probably answer for sets; but if much larger they will be very likely to produce seed-stems, instead of larger bulbs.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

### Secrets of Health.

First, keep warm. Second, eat regularly and slowly. Third, maintain regular bodily health. Fourth, take early and very light suppers. Fifth, keep a clean skin. Sixth, get plenty of sleep at night. Seventh, keep cheerful and respectable company. Eighth, keep out of debt. Ninth, don't set your mind on things you don't need. Tenth, mind your own business. Eleventh, don't set up to be a sharp of any kind. Twelfth, Subdue curiosity. Thirteenth, avoid drugs.

### Bones for Hogs.

A correspondent of the *Western Rural* writes: When I fatten Spring pigs I get bones, burn them, and feed. It saves them from breaking down before butchering time, which they often do when fed high.

When my hogs become uneasy and root and gnaw their pens, I give them embers of charcoal in their swill, after which they will lie down quietly.

## THE CAPITAL.

### The Opening Day of Congress.

### Notes from the Yellowstone Expedition.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

### Religious Sentiment of President Lincoln.

### STORY OF AN INTERESTING INDIAN RELIC.

### The Mixed Claims Commission Meeting.

### DOORS OPEN FOR CREDIT MOBILIER.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1873.

The camp followers that are always found in the rear of every victorious party are assembled here in large numbers. Lobbyists and office-seekers of every grade are filling the hotels and boarding houses Every imaginary scheme for extracting money from the National Treasury has its friends and advocates. An enterprising Virginia real estate owner is here for the purpose of getting government aid to develop a coal mine that he thinks exists in or upon his estate. A gentleman from Nevada, a Mr. Sutro, asks aid to develop mineral property in his State—a couple of million dollars will answer for a nest egg, if more is forthcoming when that is gone. Almost every description of private enterprise is here asking government aid except newspapers. I do not as yet hear of any government aid being asked to start or maintain a newspaper establishment

FLORA OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

Mr. Vasey, botanist of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Colton, botanist of Hardin's Yellowstone Expedition, are engaged in classifying and distributing the botanical collection made in the Yellowstone National Park and its environs last summer.

There are about 1,200 species of Flora indigenous to the territory embraced within the limits of the Park. The woody trees are chiefly pines and firs. The pines are of three varieties—the red pine, and two short rough species, which attain a height of from twenty to thirty feet, which is about the length of their Latin names. The only use of which they are now possessed. There are three specimens of spruce, commonly called "white pine" and "swamp pine," and the balsam and white spruce, or silver fir. The latter is a most beautiful tree. When at full maturity, its lower branches, which sweep the ground, spread out over a disk some 25 feet in diameter, forming the base of a symmetrical cone which rises not unfrequently to a height of 120 feet. Besides these there are a few cedars and poplars, and several inferior specimens more large and bushes, but which through counting are brevetted trees.

The bee line on the Titons is at about the usual altitude—11,000 feet, but on Mount Hayden it is much higher. At 9,000 feet above the level of the sea, and vegetation is luxuriant until within about 300 feet of the top, where it stops abruptly at the base of a cone of granite that caps the mountain, and is so steep and smooth that no shrub can find a lodgment upon its sides. Grasses in great variety and abundance and of finest quality for grazing cover the mountain sides to a great height, and hither in summer flock by thousands elk, deer and other herbivorous animals to brouse upon the broad luxurious pastures.

The floral display is remarkably abundant, varied and brilliant, far surpassing in beauty the alpine prairies of the Western States. Pinks, roses, jessamines, columbines, monk's-hood, fox glove, and a thousand other rare flowers cover the earth with brightness and fill the air with fragrance.

SUPERVISING INSPECTORS OF STEAMBOATS.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats holds its regular annual meeting here this month, commencing on the 15th.

The existing law has had a little over one year's trial, and important modifications in the rules governing steamboats may be expected, even if Congress fails to make any change in the law itself.

CUSTOMS REVENUE MATTERS.

Hon. Wm. T. Haines, Commissioner of Customs, has returned fro m his trip to the West and Southwest, where he went for the purpose of settling out-standing balances against the ex-collectors of customs, and has been dispatched by the Secretary of the Treasury to New York and Boston, for the purpose of inspecting the United States appraisers' stores in these cities.

THE METIS DISASTER.

The Supervising Inspectors who invertigated the Metis disaster, report to the Treasury Department that at the time of the collision the schooner failed to display proper signal lights. The Secretary will at once begin legal proceedings against her through the Department of Justice.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has just received the French and German edition of his immigration report, containing information for immigrants, and will shortly forward boxes of this documeunt to Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Havre, for distribution in German and French countries. They are not for distribution in the United States, (except to libraries), but will be sent to any address in either of those countries, if stamps to pay postage be remitted to the Bureau. The weight of the German edition is under 8 and the French under 15 ounces.

THE LATTER LIFE OF MR. LINCOLN.

Rev. James A. Reed, of Springfield, Illinois, has been hunting up evidence in regard to the latter life and religious sentiments of our martyr President, Abraham Lincoln. He has collected the result of his researches in a lecture which he has been requested to deliver in this city for the benefit of one of our charitable institutions.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

The plant furnishing this material is found plentifully on the shores of New Zealand, and the leaves, without any preparation save dyeing, is used by the natives for strings and small ropes, in all their domestic necessities. The fibre has been proved to be stronger than any other thread, with the exception of silk. A large number of plants are being prepared by the Department of Agriculture for distribution in the northern and western States, it being fitted to stand a climate, even although the thermometer reaches nearly to zero. It will also flourish in swampy and low grounds unfitted for the growth of cereals, and requires no cultivation. Like the Ronnie plant, its future usefulness depends upon the invention and adaptation of machinery for preparing the fibre for commerce. This preparation, however, involves chemical as well as mechanical skill, both of which will undoubtedly be forthcoming as soon as their services are demanded.

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Relics such as this represent the bronze age of American pre-historic civilization, bronze itself as a pre-historic material being known among the antiquities of Central and South America. There is every reason to believe, notwithstanding the immense number of prehistoric copper implements, found as far east as Massachusetts, and as far south as Louisiana, that the material of which they are formed was all obtained from the Lake Superior region, where there are still indications of the excavation of copper, and on a large scale.

MIXED CLAIMS.

The British and American Mixed Claims Commission will meet on the 7th inst., and continue in session without any lengthy recess until the last of March or the first of April next. About 350 claims are yet to be examined. Of some 150 claims already disposed of, 125 were either dismissed or disallowed. Only 19 of the claimants who have appeared before the Commission are American citizens. The aggregate of the British subjects' claims is about $60,000,000, of which but an exceedingly small per centage is likely to be allowed

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DOORS THROWN OPEN.

The action of the House to-day in throwing open the doors on the Credit Mobilier investigation, brings great distress upon sensational correspondents, who were doing a thriving business, and anticipated a still richer return from the manufacture of bogus "evidence," — so called — to order. The Credit Mobilier promised to be an extended affair, and these sharks were jubilant over the "good thing" thus brought to them. This prompt action of the House, however, disarranges their plans, and they are looking for something else to turn up. The people everywhere will honor the House for its just and speedy action.

THE SEWING MACHINE MEN.

The sewing machine men are here in force, and there is evidence of a combination of these manufacturers having for its object the extension of patents, another seven years. One prominent lobbyist who of course is enthusiastic in the business, is said to have secured $40,000 for his services. The plans are well laid and if success does not crown their efforts it will not be through any lack of effort. The extensions proposed if secured, it is estimated will be worth millions to the manufacturers, and will result in the maintenance of the present prices of machines.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

The committee appointed to make investigation into the defalcations in the stamp department of the New York Custom House have their report about ready, and will offer it soon. They will exonerate Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, and further set forth that Johnson, the clerk who stole the stamps and sold them, was an old, tried and trusted clerk, and had held the position so long that he was regarded as one of the best men in the Department. The committee, in conclusion, will report that the Assistant Treasurer used due diligence to prevent fraud.

SECRETARY FISH'S SUCCESSOR.

The intension of Secretary Fish to leave the Cabinet on the fourth of March is unalterable, and not long ago, the President, seeing this, had a conversation with Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, when that gentleman was here, on the subject of the Secretaryship. After expressing his appreciation of Mr. Evarts' services in the Geneva Conference the President remarked that he knew of no one better fitted to succeed Fish. Mr. Evarts did not decline. Since then the President has confidentially informed him that he would be appointed Secretary on March 4, and Mr. Evarts is now making preparations to fill his new dignity so as to leave no rapining after Fish's hospitality.

THE SAN DOMINGO SENSATION.

That sensational rumor that the San Domingo annexation question was to be revived, has no foundation, in fact. I know from headquarters, that the President has no knowledge of any proposed revival of the project. The rumor arose from the talk of a purchase of Samana Bay by a number of capitalists in New York and Philadelphia, but the plans of these gentlemen have nothing to do with Governmental policy. Their proposed purchase is merely a private speculation with which the Government has no more to do than it has with other real estate transactions of Americans in foreign countries.

THE WAR AGAINST KHIVA.

It is stated that advices have been received at the Russian Legation that an understanding has been arrived at between England and Russia which will prevent the war against Khiva. Prince Gortschakoff has given assurances to the British Minister at St. Petersburg that Russia has no hostile design on Afghanistan, and that the Russian expedition, commanded by General Kaufman, was sent out to punish the Khan of Khiva, who still refuses to surrender the Russian prisoners. The British Government expressed itself satisfied with the explanation.

PREPARING FOR THE INAUGURATION.

The Committee on Inauguration Ceremonies have submitted the following to the adjourned public meeting, which has been adopted: First, that the Governor of the District of Columbia be requested to call a meeting of the Legislature and recommend an appropriation to defray the expenses of the inauguration ceremonies; second, a civil and military procession, fireworks, and the illumination of Penn avenue from the Capitol to the Executive Mansion; third, a ball; third, the appointment of General James H. Wilson as Chief Marshal; fourth, the appointment of a conference and various other committees to control all arrangements.

LAND OFFICE RECORDS DESTROYED.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of a dispatch to-day, reporting that so steep and smooth that no shrub can find a lodgment upon its sides. Grasses in great variety and abundance and of finest quality for grazing cover the mountain sides to a great height, and hither in summer flock by thousands elk, deer and other herbivorous animals to brouse upon the broad luxurious pastures.

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## HARRISBURG.

### The Prospective Organization of the Legislature.

### An Unusual Absence of all Exciting Contests at the Outset.

### Charlemagne Towers, of Schuylkill, the Senatorial Aspirant.

### The Motive Power that Backs him and Encourages his Supporters.

### The Prospects of the Secrets of the Intrigue Most Remote.

### THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF 1835 AND 1872 COMPARED.

### Some Startling Figures as to Illiteracy in the State.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 6, 1873.

SMOOTH WORK IN PROSPECT.

In mechanics there is nothing so pleasant to the eye as complicated or powerful machinery running without jar or impediment. The same is undoubtedly true of politics and legislation, if you happen to sympathize with the running of the machine, and its products. In this view the present session of the Legislature promises to be one of the smoothest working the State has enjoyed for many a day. In politics it is strongly Republican. In the House the majority, according to the returns, is twenty, but the *Patriot* (the Democratic organ) of this morning summarily transfers Sam Josephs and Mr. Welch of Philadelphia to the Republicans. The first named however, has a reputation that makes the gift in no ways acceptable. He will probably skirmish on the lines of both parties, or where the pastures are most attractive. Mr. Hagan, the Democratic member from Greene has deceased since the election, and the [illegible] reading out of Welsh and Josephs, claims but thirty-seven votes on its side. In the Senate the Republican majority is three, counting Mr. Alex. K. McClure with the Democrats. This is a healthy figure; large enough for legitimate purposes, but not sufficient to encourage extravagant legislation. Strong minorities are a sort of safety-valve for majorities.

In the organization of the two houses, there has been, and will be, no contest to speak of for the principal offices. Nothing that leaves a trace of ill feeling. There will be the usual squabbling for petty offices, but the State Committee regulates these things by mathematical rules. Given so many offices to fill, and so many Republican Senators and Representatives, and the problem of each member's share is easily digested by way of addition, and the clamor of liberality satisfied. The United States Senator is regarded as virtually settled, and Senator Cameron will be re-elected with unprecedented unanimity. The State Treasurer holds over until his successor is elected by the people, so that prolific source of strife and corruption is out of the way. All this is very discouraging to gentlemen with financial views. There is no prospect of accruing dividends in the organization and elections by the Legislature, and all returns in the future must come through special and other legislation. There is a prospect that there will be an extraordinary demand for all sorts of grants, at this session. The belief is general that the amended constitution will deprive the legislature of its power in this respect, and this will create a demand from all sections of the State, for special legislation at this session. I do not think the Legislature will be at all chary in meeting the demand, and it is to the interest of the people must look for protection from the more outrageous schemes. The first four months of Governor Hartranft's administration will probably try his mettle more thoroughly than the remainder of his term. His opportunity then will be very great, and if he meets them with a consistent firmness, he will merit high honor, and the people will be prompt in according it.

CHARLEMAGNE TOWERS.

I believe this gentleman was started as a Senatorial candidate by certain parties in Schuylkill county, for their own purposes. The first authorized notice of his candidacy was made in a communication read for[illegible] in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, giving a very flattering biographical sketch of Mr. Towers, and his services to the Republican party. The response has been by no means encouraging.—still Mr. Towers' friends have had heavy contributors at the State Capital Hotel, with two commodious parlors, and are now running a first class

SENATORIAL GROCERY

with the usual concomitants of cigars and "local option." This is under the charge of Col. Wm. B. Sipes, formerly a Philadelphia Democrat of no particular influence, but generally reputed to be on the "make." The most prominent, and in fact the only permanent Republican supporter of Mr. Towers, so far as I have heard, is Linn Bartholomew, of Schuylkill county. Delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, who has very recently acquired a grievance against Senator Cameron, and wants to give him more trouble in his re-election.

WHO IS MR. TOWERS?

The first answer one hears to this question is "why he graduated at Harvard in the same class and ahead of Charles Sumner." As Mr. Towers is comparatively unknown in the Western part of this State, it may be stated that he is a native of Utica, New York, and is sixty-four years of age, and a very fine looking, venerable gentleman. In his youth, he was a hard student and graduated at Harvard in 1829, with high honors; he studied and practiced law in New York city, and at different points in that State until 1848, when he removed to Orwigsburg, then the county seat of Schuylkill county, and when that was changed to Pottsville, in 1851, he removed there, and is now a resident of that place. In 1853 he was elected by the Democrats Prosecuting Attorney of Schuylkill county, and this is the only civil office he has ever held. I believe some trouble grew out of this, through the malfeasance of an assistant, which put Mr. Towers under a cloud, from which he has not recovered, so far as the favor of popular in his own county. At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Towers promptly changed his political relations; enlisted a company for the three months' service, and contributed very liberally of his means to raising volunteers. At one time he was made provost marshal of the Lebanon and Schuylkill district, and was very efficient. He was a candidate for Congressman-at-large before the State Committee against General Albright, but received no support.

THE MOST IMPORTANT POINT.

In connection with Mr. Towers' Senatorial candidacy is that he is a millionaire. When he first settled in Schuylkill county he purchased tracts of anthracite coal lands at a very low price, and to these he has constantly added until he is the heaviest owner of coal lands in the county. He has also had a large and profitable law practice, and stands high in his profession.

The second strike, after the first was made on the 25th ult., and S. D. Karns is the lucky man. The well is situated on the Jamison farm, at Greece City, and is but a few rods distant from the Morrison well. The sand was penetrated less than a foot when it commenced to flow at the rate of fully 235 barrels per day, but it is now going at about 125 barrels. The Butler people, as usual, are greatly excited over the find.

S. N. Delos struck a well last week on the Grattan farm, near Petrolia, that is now flowing 150 barrels a day. It is only four feet in the sand, and gives indications of continuing to produce at that rate for some time.

Saturday's Titusville *Courier* says of the first order of 200,000 barrels, by the producers to the refiners has already commenced, and so far as we hear, the movement takes a fine start. The refiners, beyond a doubt, have undertaken this move in perfectly good faith, and in less than two weeks more the whole 200,000 barrels will have been received, and the advanced payment made upon it. It will now devolve upon the producers to stop all drilling for the present.

**Production and Shipment at Parker's Landing and Vicinity.**

We are pleased to learn, says the Titusville *Courier*, that the producers are faithfully collecting statistics and giving the same to the public. The course cannot be too highly commended. The following figures are furnished by Mr. J. M. Lambing, Chairman of Committee on Statistics for 2d, or Parker's Landing District, and read at the meeting at Parker's on Saturday last:

| | Barrels. |
|---|---|
| Stock on hand December 31st | 162,736.83 |
| " " Noveber 30th | 102,088.67 |
| Number wells dumping Dec. 31st | 661 |
| " " drilling " " | 41 |
| " " commenced in Dec. | 7 |
| " " completed " " | 16 |
| " " abandoned | 8 |
| | Barrels. |
| Shipments during December from the first three districts | 212,852.89 |
| Shipments during November from the first three districts | 200,720.32 |
| Stock on hand December 1st in third District | 138,863. |

The small number of wells started in the Parker district, during December, renders it probable that production will fall off there during January. If the proportion of the new wells throughout the region shall turn out to be no greater than at Parker's there will also be a decrease of production throughout the region.

The shipments of heavy oil from Franklin during the month of December, were 18,345 barrels, a decrease of 41,114 as compared with November. The average price for the month would rate at about $2,35; just now, however, leading buyers predict a speedy decline to two dollars, or even less. And yet producers go on developing and torpedoing all the same as if there was a steady market at renumerative figures.

will be either ex-Congressman Armstrong of Lycoming, Mr. Dominick of Wayne, or Judge Thayer of Philadelphia, most probably the former. Both Messrs. Armstrong and Dominick are members of the Constitutional Convention, but the position of Attorney General will not conflict with that position. Mr. Armstrong is a man of fine legal abilities and great personal popularity.

A. Wilson Norris, Esq., an intimate friend of the Governor elect, is generally named for Private Secretary.

Mr. Quay, the probable Secretary of the Commonwealth, was for six years the Private Secretary of Governor Curtin, and during that period had experience in the Secretary of State's office, and is thoroughly conversant with all its duties.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

During the month of December the amount of State bonds redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was $75,674.64. The unexpended balance in the State Treasury on the first of January was $1,214,789.49, besides $838,318.85 applicable to the payment of overdue loans, relief notes., and interest certificates. The following is a statement of the public debt of the State at the commencement of the new year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Debt bearing coin interest | $ 4,428,500 00 |
| Debt bearing interest in United States currency | 21,828,650 00 |
| Debt on which interest has been stopped | 242,070 85 |
| Debt bearing no interest | 106,742 95 |
| Chambersburg certificates | 127,857 10 |
| Agricultural College Land Script Fund of Pennsylvania | 500,000 00 |
| Total debt | $27,227,820 00 |

The total receipts into the State Treasury for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1871, were $7,148,037.48, of which the largest single item was receipts from corporation stocks, amounting to $1,308,000.

ARCTIC.

The Report of the Superintendent of Common and Orphans' Schools.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette

HARRISBURG, January 4, 1872.

RISE OF OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

The splendid educational system of Pennsylvania rests upon a slender basis, so far as Constitutional authority is concerned. The Constitution of 1790 declared that the Legislature "shall provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the State in such manner that the *poor* may be taught *gratis*." The Constitution of 1838 adopted this section, and its quaint language merely contemplating the education of "the poor" "gratis," in the Constitutional basis on which has been reared our noble system of general education, taking in rich and poor alike on terms of perfect equality. The [illegible] of 1834 laid the foundation of the system existence, and zeal of Thaddeus Stevens and the firmness of that representative Pennsylvania German Governor, George Wolf. This law provided for a school tax, and that schools should be maintained at the public expense, and insured supervision to a Board of Directors, to be chosen by the people. These were its salient features—that the people of each district were allowed to determine, by an election, whether the new school system should be adopted. Prior to the law of 1834 the public schools were "pauper schools," with rare exceptions, in intent and meaning. The tuition of the children of the poor was paid by the County Commissioners whenever the returns of the assessors showed that the parents were unable to bear the cost. In 1838, less than 24,000 children attended school at public expense, and most of these were taught by incompetent teachers. The difference was marked between "rate" and "pauper" scholars, and thus the law made that most odious of all distinctions—one resting solely on wealth. Then came the act of 1834, and with it progress, at times slow, but always steadfast and sure. Further amendments followed, but the system did not reach its present efficiency until the act of 1854 for the first time clothed the school officers with adequate powers to enforce the laws.

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# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.—NO. 6.


# FIRST EDITION.

## HARRISBURG.

## Republican Caucus.

### THE SENATORIAL QUESTION SETTLED.

### Hon. Simon Cameron Nominated.

### A HEARTY TRIBUTE TO THE OLD CHIEF.

### The Towers Movement Killed.

### MEETING OF BOTH BRANCHES.

### Anderson Elected Speaker of the Senate.

### HIS SPEECH TO THE SENATORS.

### Russell Errett Elected Chief Clerk of the Senate.

### ELLIOTT ELECTED SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

### His Address to the Members.

### SELFRIDGE ELECTED CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

### Committees on Congressional Apportionment Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, December 7, 1873.

THE SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

Four years ago the Republicans nominated Jno. Scott, for Senator on the second day of the session. Then was an improvement on that precedent this year by re-nominating Cameron on the first day of the session.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican caucus of the two Houses met this evening, with Harry White, Chairman; Messrs. Alexander, of Philadelphia, and McCormick, Secretaries. Mr. White stated that he had called the caucus at the request of a large number of members, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator.

Senator Graham, in brief and eloquent terms, presented the name of Cameron as a man better known to the people of Pennsylvania than any other within its limits. His life was an open book. He would not eulogize Cameron. His works on behalf of the Republican party and the material interests of our great State spoke for him with greater eloquence than words could frame. The people looked for his election by the Legislature, and in justice to the Republican party, whose late successes the Senator had done so much to achieve, the question should be disposed of at this time.

Senator Davis, of Philadelphia, in complimentary remarks nominated Wm. D. Kelley.

THE VOTE.

The vote resulted: Cameron, 65; Kelley, 4; J. P. Wickersham, 2.

There were seven absentees.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the nomination was made unanimous. There were no dissenting voices.

The caucus adjourned, having been in session only half an hour. The action of the caucus meets with general approval. It effectually disposes of all attempts to put the Senatorship up to the highest bidder. It destroys even the semblance of life in the Towers movement, which was palpably and confessedly corrupt and vile, and there has never been a nomination in the State made that was so absolutely free from all outside or suspicious pressure. The votes for Kelley and Wickersham were purely complimentary, and not given with any idea of embarrassing Cameron's nomination. It is not known that a single one of the seventy-eight Republican members was opposed to Cameron's nomination.

It was deemed best to make the nomination to-night, to silence the clamor about intended corruption. The Towers movement never had a shadow of strength, but was a bland cringly devised scheme to blackmail Cameron, who had difficulties in past elections, but this nomination will move them compensate the old chief for all his former contests. No more magnificent tribute was ever paid a party leader, or one more free from the slightest suspicion of being forced or bought elsewhere than by the free choice of the members themselves. This is the first Senatorial nomination for years by the dominant party that there has not been charges of corruption. No intimation of the kind was made to-night by any party. Even the oldest opponents of Cameron acquiesce in the completeness of his triumph and its untainted character.

ARCTIC.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 7, 1873.

SENATE.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The Senate met at three o'clock P. M. and was called to order by Chief Clerk Hamersly. Mr. Anderson, Republican, of Allegheny, was elected Speaker over Davis, of Berks, Democrat. The following Senators voted for Mr. Anderson: Messrs. Alexander, Cutler, Davis (Philadelphia), Delamater, Fleck, Graham, Hallman, Humphreys, Lemon, Mackey, McKinley, Rowland, Rutan, Strong, Waddell, Weakley, White and Davis of (Berks); and for Davis, of (Berks): Messrs. Albright, Chalfant, Collins, Crawford, Dill, Knight, McSherry, Nagle, Pettibone, Pugh, Randall, Wallace and Anderson.

Mr. McClure voted for R. B. Strang.

ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER.

Mr. Anderson, on taking the chair, addressed the Senate as follows:

Senators:—For the high honor you have conferred by calling me to preside over the deliberations of this body, I ask you to accept my grateful thanks. Deeply sensible of the great responsibility of the duties of the Speakership, and consent to assume them only in a feeling, justified by previous association and intercourse, that I shall receive the hearty co-operation of my colleagues. We have reason for thankfulness to the Providence who brought us together, with a circle unbroken by death, with the emblements attendant on the late political contests entirely calmed, and with peace and prosperity spreading throughout our commonwealth. While duly appreciating good order and dignity in this body, and the preservation of general personal relations among its members, we are to remember that the trust reposed in our hands requires that the statute book of 1873 not be cumbered by useless and unwise legislation. The present session will be one of peculiar interest, and involving grave responsibilities. It is commonly believed that a mass of bills will be presented to anticipate and defeat the action of the Constitutional Convention now assembled, prohibiting legislation of a private and special character. Such being the case, and the feeling of the public in favor of reform in the direction being well known, our duty to the people is plainly marked, and should be fearlessly carried out in refusing to pass any and all bills save such as shall be properly regarded as for the public good. Special legislation has become justly obnoxious, because of the facility with which extraordinary privileges may be conferred on corporations and individuals. Important problems in political economy are now being presented for solution. Chief among these are the relations of capital and labor, and all the wisdom and prudence that can be commanded will be necessary in settling this question, so that the rights of labor shall be fully cared for, and in such a manner as to avoid all conflict. We can best retain the confidence of our constituency and discharge our duties most faithfully by supplanting such measures as will secure rigid economy in the expenditures of the public moneys, and we may rest certain a material lightening of the burden of taxation on our great industrial enterprises. Capital will then be invited from other States to assist in further developing our almost boundless mineral and manufacturing resources, and so the general prosperity of our State shall be enlarged. To this task, then, Senators, let us apply ourselves, remembering that the destiny of nations is largely influenced by legislation, either for good or for evil, and relying upon Providence for guidance and an earnest desire to subserve the best interests of the people, we shall yield back the great trust with a proud consciousness of duty well performed, and the grand principles of Republicanism strengthened for perpetuity, and be received by our fellow citizens with the welcome plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

ELECTION OF CHIEF CLERK.

Russell Errett was then elected Chief Clerk, the Democrats voting for Ziegler.

ADDITIONAL OFFICERS.

The following Assistant Clerks and subordinate officers were then elected:

Assistant Clerks—Thos. B. Cochran, of Lancaster, and R. McApee, of Westmoreland.

Transcribing Clerks—John D. Fleming, of Allegheny; E. Cowen, of Warren; C. K. Sartwell, of McKean; L. W. Thrickstrun, of Crawford; W. J. Sullivan, of Franklin; J. D. Pyatt, of Lancaster; John M. Gill, of Allegheny.

Sergeant-at-Arms—E. A. Buck, of Wyoming.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—R. S. P. McCall, of Allegheny.

Doorkeeper—John J. Comer, of Fulton.

Assistant Doorkeepers—Wm. Sheargold, of Allegheny, and Charles Darragh, of Philadelphia.

Messengers—Samuel Cliff, of Philadelphia, W. A. Reid, of Chester, and David McKinley, of Philadelphia.

Postmaster—A. J. Monks, of Jefferson.

Librarian—Sullivan S. Childs, of Dauphin.

These were the officers chosen by the Republican caucus.

On the division of the resolution to elect the officers of the Senate, McClure voted for Thomas Calhoun, of Lancaster, for Assistant Clerk, being the only Republican in the State that he voted for.

COMMITTEE ON CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS (Phila.), there was a committee of seven appointed on Congressional apportionment.

TEST VOTE ON REFERENCE OF BILLS.

Mr. McCLURE read in place an act to select Police Commissioners for the city of Philadelphia, and moved, on a suspension of the rules, to refer the bill to the Philadelphia Senators.

Mr. WALLACE opposed the motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of referring to a special committee.

It was defeated by a vote of 21 to 12. This was made a test on the reference of bills to other than the regular standing committees.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE.

BALLOTING FOR SPEAKER.

After the list of members had been called a ballot was had for Speaker. William Elliott, of Philadelphia, received 60 votes, Charles W. Brockway, of Columbia, 38, and Hancock 1.

Speaker Elliott was conducted to the chair, and the oath administered to him by Mr. Brockway.

THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Elliott then addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—I thank you most heartily for the confidence you show in me in electing me to this position. It is an honor of which any man might well be proud, and I feel that language is too feeble to express the real depth of the feeling which your kindness evokes. To meet successfully the responsibilities which this place imposes, I need your co-operation and support. With your aid in maintaining dignity and order in the House, I shall feel certain of being able to discharge the duties of the Speakership without any unpleasant jar in the working of the machinery. The country has just passed through another exciting and heated political contest, and is once more settling down into the quietness and repose which usually follows such struggles. We are forgathered in meeting, after its asperities have passed away, free from any hostile feelings it may have engendered while it lasted, and as a time apparently when all are ready to enter upon a new, and let me hope a durable, era of good feeling. I trust I may not in vain express a strong desire that our session may progress and terminate without provoking any show of political exasperation or ill will. The readiness with which the whole people of the Union have acquiesced in the will of the majority, legally expressed, is an illustration of the stability of our constitution and the confidence of the masses in the permanent prevalence of Republican principles. The political questions involved in the late contest may be considered as settled, at least for the present. We are, therefore, free to go on and give our whole attention to the task of promoting the prosperity of the State, and developing its resources of wealth and greatness. To that task let me invoke your earnest attention. As Pennsylvanians we are all proud of our noble old State, her prominent position in the nation, and of her capacity to march forward into the first place in the list of States. Her destiny for the present is in your hands, and I am confident you will not prove unworthy of so great a trust. With rigid economy in public expenditures, with that reduction in taxation which our improved and improving condition renders easy, and which is justly due to the industrial interests of the Commonwealth, and with that patriotic earnestness of purpose which works with an eye single to the general good, we shall, I hope, earn the approval of our constituents, and lay down our trust at the close of the session with the consciousness of a duty well performed and responsibility faithfully met. Thanking you once more for your great kindness, I am ready to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Will the House please designate some one to administer the oath?

THE OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED.

Several members designated Chas. B. Brockway, whereupon he administered the usual oath to the Speaker elect. The oath of office was then administered to the members of the House by the Speaker.

BALLOTING FOR CLERK.

The House then balloted for Clerk: Selfridge, 40; and P. Gray Meek, 3.

The full Republican "slate" as telegraphed yesterday was then adopted.

COMMITTEE ON CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

On motion of Mr. MARON, of Franklin, a new committee, consisting of thirteen members, was appointed on Congressional Apportionment.

INAUGURATION.

A resolution relative to the Inauguration was then passed, and the House adjourned.

JOINT REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The joint Republican caucus on United States Senator was held this evening, Senator Harry White in the chair. On the first vote Simon Cameron had 65 votes, William D. Kelley 3 and J. P. Wickersham 2. The vote was then made unanimous. But seven members were absent from the caucus, but they are known to be Cameron men.

In the House Republican caucus, in general matters, it was decided to have separate committees on the six members from Luzerne county.

B.

## THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 7.—River risen 2 feet; gradually rising; 10 feet 6 inches in canal; 5 feet 6 inches in chute. River full of floating ice all day. The boats ready to leave could not go out. The ferry boat stopped running about 3 P. M. There was the heaviest flow of ice since Saturday. Several coal boats and barges passed over the falls to-day, and five were in sight at dark. They Grey Eagle and Gen. Little arrived from Cincinnati this afternoon. They report heavy ice all the way. They passed at least one hundred floating craft. Between twenty-five coal boats and barges were in sight. A coal boat, containing 1,500 bushels, lodged on Weitzel's dam on Saturday night, floated off this afternoon and lodged at the head of Goose Island. The Coal Hill and tow, which left for Cairo yesterday evening, landed at Howard's ship yards, at Jeffersonville, to wait for the ice to thin out. The boats in port are ready to leave the moment it is safe. Many large cakes are floating, but the ice is mostly soft, and no harm is done to shipping. Weather mild, and melting all day.

NASHVILLE, January 7.—River rising; 12 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and milder.

VICKSBURG, January 7.—Down—Commonwealth, Natchez. Up Fannie Lewis. Clear and cool. River rising.

CAIRO, ILL., January 7.—No arrivals. Departed, Andy Baum, Cincinnati, noon. River risen 15 inches. Cloudy and mild.

CINCINNATI, December 7.—River 30 feet; rising steadily. Departed—Nick Longworth and Louisville, for New Orleans. Clear and moderating. Ice floating, but not heavy.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—Arrived, H. C. Yeager, St. Louis. Departed, Armadillo, Cincinnati; Tom Jasper and Crescent City with barges, St. Louis. Clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, January 7.—Alternately cloudy and rainy; mild during the day; mercury 27 to 40. River fallen 10 inches and stationary. No arrivals or departures. Heavy ice still running.

MEMPHIS, January 7.—Clear. River falling. Arrived—Northwestern, City of Cairo, and Indiana, New Orleans. Departed—May Flower, New Orleans; City of Cairo, Louisville; Indiana, Louisville; Jo Kenney, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 7.—River still falling slowly. No movement of the ice to-day, except the breaking of the lower edge of the gorge above the bridge by a stiff south wind. Weather mild; snow thawing rapidly. Several steamers are getting ready to leave for the south as soon as the ice breaks up.

### Reported Sale of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad.

TITUSVILLE, PA., January 7.—J. D. Barton, General Superintendent, and T. B. Hodgeskin, General Manager of the Great Western Railroad, arrived to-day, to negotiate for the purchase of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad by the former company. It is understood this evening that the purchase has been consummated, and that the road is to be pushed to a rapid completion.

### Terrible Tragedy.

AUBURN, N. Y., January 7.—At Moravia, near here, on the 5th inst., William K. N. Shephard, a farmer, and a Mrs. Sophia M. Hiltsman, were fouly murdered by John Hiltsman, husband of Mrs. Hiltsman, at the residence of Shephard. Hiltsman was from Madison, Georgia, and was staying at Shephard's house. He was doubtless jealous of his wife. Shephard was highly esteemed, and leaves a widow and three daughters.

# SECOND EDITION.

## Four O'Clock.

## THE CAPITAL.

### The St. Domingo Annexation Scheme.

### THE CAMPAIGN AND THE CAMPAIGNERS.

### The Third Auditor's Monthly Report.

### THREE APPROPRIATION BILLS COMPLETED

### Proposed Check on Congressmen.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1873.

It was stated in the GAZETTE's special dispatches of Monday that the President had no knowledge of any plan or scheme for the revival of the annexation of St. Domingo; and it may now be stated that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have not considered the subject this session for the simple reason that it is not before the committee in any form whatever. This disposes of the canard stated by the opposition that the administration had revived the annexation project.

The only foundation there is in the story is the fact that a company of New York and Philadelphia capitalists propose to purchase large amounts of real estate on the island of St. Domingo.

The settlement of a large number of citizens of the United States upon that island may ultimately lead to the annexation, as was the case in Texas, but at present the Government is taking no action whatever in the matter. All that is being done is, as has already been stated, purely a matter of private enterprise.

THE CAMPAIGN AND THE CAMPAIGNERS.

The amount of work done by the Republican Congressional Committee during the recent campaign in the publication and distribution of documents was immense.

The number of documents printed was 257; the number of copies distributed 13,196,200. Some of the documents were printed in six languages: the English, German, French, Scandinavian, Welch and Polish. They were distributed as follows:

To Alabama, 190,668; Arkansas, 125,435; California, 92,519; Connecticut, 237,874; District of Columbia, 81,480; Delaware, 62,035; Georgia, 603,620; Florida, 42,238; Illinois, 821,086; Indiana, 799,871; Iowa, 223,666; Kansas, 29,251; Kentucky, 428,363; Louisiana, 224,593; Massachusetts, 114,349; Maine, 224,486; Maryland, 248,033; Michigan, 293,978; Minnesota, 224,122; Mississippi, 146,340; Missouri, 425,028; Nebraska, 107,208; North Carolina, 1,000; Nevada, 16,000 ballots; New Hampshire, 169,812; New Jersey, 221,625; New York, 1,169,421; Nevada, 15,963; Ohio, 903,179; Oregon, 25,648; Pennsylvania, 858,314; Rhode Island, 28,912; South Carolina, 58,356; Tennessee, 310,238; Texas, 147,554; Virginia, 559,040; Wisconsin, 193,468; Vermont, 21,573; West Virginia, 157,284; the Southern Republican Association, 69,680; Pacific State Republican Association, 103,690; Clubs and Societies, 107,002; Newspapers, 266,571; German newspapers 26,789; Miscellaneous, 178,454.

The principal documents were distributed as follows: "Horace Greeley and the Democratic party," 994,893 copies; speeches by Carpenter, 672,400; Logan, 598,200; Conkling, 328,550 in English and 100,000 in German; Wilson's Great Lie's speech, 680,000; "National Official Record," 356,387 in English and 180,580 in German; French, 87,500; Swedish, 50,000; Grant's Amnesty Record, 349,852; "One hundred reasons for supporting General Grant," 159,500.

THE THIRD AUDITOR'S MONTHLY REPORT.

The report of the Third Auditor for December shows a total 350 Quartermasters', 97 Commissary, 45 Pension Agents', and 13 Engineer officers' accounts were audited, involving the sum of $15,384,599 43. During the same month claims were adjusted as follows: 27 for horses lost, 2 for steamboats destroyed, 3 for Oregon war, 2 for State war, and 195 miscellaneous claims—involving $1,049,000 20. Number of pages copied: Pension claims (war of 1812) examined and certified, 950; Bounty land do. 53; number of letters received 1,394; do. answered 1,459.

THE NEW ORLEANS TROUBLES.

The Attorney General received no intelligence yesterday of the state of affairs existing in New Orleans, and he therefore supposes that no serious trouble has arisen.

ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

The bids for furnishing the Post Office Department with adhesive postage stamps will be opened by the Postmaster General on Friday next at noon. As yet no bids have been received, nor will there likely be any received until the last moment on Friday, when they will be presented by the bidders in person.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Although Congress took a recess until yester day, the House Appropriation Committee has held daily meetings since the 27th of December, and during these meetings has completed the military academy, navy and fortification appropriation bills, appropriating $357,017.56, $1,886,493.50 and $1,999,060 respectively. The items in the first-named bill are for pay of the academy, $70,-379.50; current and ordinary expenses, $77,-730 00; miscellaneous items, $15,800.00; buildings and grounds, $42,968.06. At the meeting of the committee yesterday the chairman was directed to draw up a bill appropriating a sufficient sum to pay the expenses of the British American Mixed Claims Commission, as also a special bill to pay a deficiency of $300,000 towards the expenses of the U. S. Courts.

A CHECK ON CONGRESSMEN.

Hon. George W. McCrary, of Iowa, is now preparing a bill which he will introduce in a few days, preventing members of Congress from voting upon matters in which they are interested. There is now a rule in both Houses which provides for the same thing, but it is seldom referred to, and, in fact, is not known to many members of the House. Mr. McCrary is one of the members of the committee investigating the Credit Mobilier, and states that upon the developments made there, it is very imperative, and is even demanded by the people, that such a law should be enacted. He holds that members of Congress who hold stock of any kind, should excuse themselves from voting when matters relating to it, in any manner, are being legislated upon.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SWINDLE.

The Credit Mobilier is the all absorbing topic at the Capitol and departments. Witnesses Ackley and McCombs indulged in warm words, and nearly came to blows in the Committee room.

The investigation will probably be prolonged for months.

LOBBYISTS BECOMING FRIGHTENED.

One good effect of the investigation already seen is that lobbyists are getting frightened. They see that bribery is not altogether safe, and hesitate to push their jobs. Several have left Washington disgusted.

ONE OFFICE AT A TIME.

The Executive order forbidding federal officials holding State offices takes effect on March 4.

THE LOUISIANA CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

McCrary, Chairman of the House Election Committee, favors the appointment of a sub-committee to visit New Orleans to investigate the Louisiana contested election cases.

THE STEAMBOAT INSPECTOR GENERALSHIP.

There is strong opposition, mainly from steamboat men, to the confirmation by the Senate of Joseph Nimmo, Jr., as Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats. Senator Conkling favors him and Senator Chandler is understood to lead the opposition.

FUNDING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Joseph Patterson, President of the Western National Bank and Philadelphia Clearing House, is expected to come before the Ways and Means Committee to-morrow, to give information concerning the funding of the national debt by means of a syndicate.

DIAMOND.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

The following is additional testimony taken by the Credit Mobilier Investigation Committee, in the McCombs examination: Question.—Did you understand that our stock was given to any persons except those named in your memorandum? Answer.—I think he (Ames) claimed that Brooks, a member of Congress, got what was apportioned to him out of this amount. Brooks is the only member of Congress who is known to have received any of this stock without a fair consideration.

Q.—Are you speaking of the stock obtained for him by Ames? A.—A portion of it, thirty-two shares came from him.

Q.—Was this stock put into his hands? A.—I do not know; I think the stock Mr. Brooks received was given by Alley's direction and not by that of Ames; all I know in regard to Brooks' receiving any of this stock is this: I saw Brooks and Alley together several times and heard Brooks pressing Alley to let him have fifty shares of Credit Mobilier stock; heard him say to Alley that if he would accord him that privilege and give him stock, he would take care of the Democratic side of the House; Brooks was all that time either Government Director, or said he would have himself made a Government Director of the U. P. R. R.; I overheard such conversation between Brooks and Alley; Alley finally consented to give him fifty shares of that stock, and it was transferred to Brooks or his son-in-law, Neelson; I don't know precisely when the transfer was made; Alley gave his pledge that Brooks should have fifty shares.

The following is an abstract of the testimony given by Oakes Ames, at the meeting of the committee on December 17: Oakes testified to the correctness of his previous testimony as reduced to writing.

In answer to a question by the Chairman, he gave further testimony, as follows: The Credit Mobilier is still in existence as a corporation, with Sidney Dillon as President, and Benjamin Hall, Secretary; forty-five million dollars of the contract, as it was called, was not guaranteed by the Credit Mobilier. The witness thought that the company had nothing further to do with the building of the railroad after his contract. The witness could not give the dates of the various transactions between him and several members of Congress, in regard to their becoming owners of Credit Mobilier stock. He never could remember the dates when the stock of the Credit Mobilier Company was increased from two and a half millions to three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The increase was not a dividend. Shareholders were entitled to take an increase only if they paid for it *pro rata*. The Company could not get it all taken. Ames took his *pro rata* share of the additional stock, but had to dispose of it, as he did not think it an object to keep it. Witness testified that he had received from Colfax a par value for twenty shares, although the stock was never transferred to him. It was the witness' impression that Colfax received dividends for this stock, but he could not recollect whether or not he paid them to Colfax, and had no idea as to their amount. Witness understands that in equity Colfax is now owner of the twenty shares, and is entitled to the dividends on it. In December, 1867, witness sold Wilson twenty shares for two thousand dollars as an investment for Mr. Wilson, but some months afterwards the money was returned, as Wilson thinks the investment a good one. Patterson bought thirty shares, which, by his direction, were transferred to a New York banking house for him. Witness agreed that the transaction with Blaine was substantially as Blaine stated. Witness did not know whether Dawes received any dividend on the stock in which he intended to invest one thousand dollars, but which was never transferred to him. Dawes, on his own responsibility, received back one thousand dollars from witness, with ten per cent. interest. Ames thought thereon, some time after he had given it to witness to invest, but how long afterwards, witness could not say. Bingham bought twenty shares from witness at par, and in 1870 witness took the stock off his hands at market value. In the meantime Bingham received whatever dividends were declared on it. Witness bought Bingham's dividend, consisting of Union Pacific stock, at 19. Garfield never took any stock. Witness thinks he never received any dividends. Garfield once received three or four hundred dollars from witness, which, Garfield says, he considered a loan. Witness so understood it, and does not recollect paying him any dividend. In regard to Boutwell and Ames, Alley never received any stock or dividends from witness. Witness advised Kelly to take stock, but he did not. Scofield paid witness par value for ten shares, but afterwards became dissatisfied, and witness took it back. Witness thought Scofield had received dividends during the time he had it and retained them. Fowler never received any stock. Wilson and Ames received ten shares. Senator Conkling was never given any stock, and there were never any negotiations between him and witness. Witness identified the letter to McCombs concerning the assignment of the stock which was given to witness to distribute as he saw fit. His plan was to sell the stock, and not give. That was the way he intended to place the stock, but he had not so placed it. McCombs wrote to witness asking that if his friends should take any stock.

Q.—Did any member of Congress ever receive any shares from you, except by paying for them? A.—No, sir, never.

In the course of further examination in regard to the Credit Mobilier letters, the witness briefly recapitulated that Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, had thirty shares; Mr. Painter, reporter for the *Inquirer*, thirty shares; Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, ten shares; never had any purpose of exercising any influence over these men in this or any other way as persons who were friends of the road were my friends. The witness had no intention of influencing these parties to Congress, and did not want any legislation at that time. Witness could not specify any one who spoke for the stock. There were not many of them. He thinks Patterson, Dawes, Scofield, Bingham, Wilson and Colfax applied. They applied when they heard it would be a good investment.

This terminated the cross-examination.

John B. Alley testified he never had any conversation with Brooks relative to shares; never gave or sold a share of stock of Credit Mobilier to Brooks, or to any member; the statement of McCombs is a fabrication. Alley then went into a lengthened history of the first starting of subscriptions for the road for Credit Mobilier. He stated that he was only upon the most earnest solicitation of Oakes Ames that he (Alley) was prevailed to take stock at the start, and invest $60,000 in it.

Alley continued, saying that Ames also persuaded Senator Grimes and Congressman Hooper to take stock at the time, and there was not the least suspicion that there was any corruption in it. Ames himself put in one million dollars after the election of the directors of the Credit Mobilier Company. They found six hundred and fifty shares standing on the books of Thos. C. Durant, not paid for, and upon inquiry Durant gave evasive answers, and he was told that they must be paid for or sold for the benefit of the company. Trouble then ensued with Durant, when he was turned out of the board. Alley and his friends obtained control. These six hundred and fifty shares were carried along, Ames making every effort to sell them.

Alley's statement appeared to show that Ames had induced Mr. Wilson to invest two thousand dollars of his wife's money, the proceeds to be presented to Mrs. Wilson on their silver wedding, but upon reports being circulated which seemed to cast a shade of impropriety upon the transaction, Wilson insisted upon the check being taken back. Alley gave a statement in relation to the manner in which Dawes became possessed of some of the shares, but which he gave back to Ames on learning there was to be a suit; also, that although Boutwell had conversed with Alley about taking ten shares, he did not take any of the stock, and never had any. Alley's testimony also shows that Scofield purchased a similar quantity to that of Boutwell's. This concluded Alley's testimony. The committee then adjourned until the 7th of January.

ALL QUIET IN NEW ORLEANS.

At the Cabinet Session to-day, at which all the Departments were represented, Secretary Belknap read a telegram received from General Emory, saying that everything was quiet. Gen. Sherman and other prominent military officers, as well as prominent officials in the civil service, express their belief that there will be no trouble in New Orleans.

CANAL FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO THE GULF OF MEXICO.

The Secretary of War to-day sent to the House a report from the Chief of Engineers showing the probable cost of a ship canal from the Mississippi river, near its mouth, to deep water in the Gulf of Mexico, would be about seven and a half million dollars.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court yesterday decided in the case of Butchins against the State of California, that settlement upon the public domain does not confer such rights upon the settler as will prevent Congress, in its discretion, from disposing of the land for other purposes.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, falling barometer, rising temperature, increasing to fresh and brisk southeasterly and southerly winds, and cloudy weather, with very probably rain over the northern portion on Wednesday.

INTEREST ON ALABAMA BONDS PAID.

The interest due from the State of Alabama on her bonded debt, both foreign and home, was paid in full yesterday in London and New York.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

The total amount expended, or contributed, for the construction of the canal around the falls of the Ohio was $2,887,462.

## THE WEATHER.

### Iowa.

CLINTON, January 7.—A snow-storm, accompanied by a high wind and startling electrical phenomena, set in about six o'clock this evening. It commenced west of here. The wires are seriously interfered with.

DES MOINES, January 7.—There is a high wind here this evening, accompanied by electrical phenomena, which interrupts telegraphing.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, January 7.—The effect of the electrical storm on the wires west of here this evening is different from what the telegraph offices have heretofore observed. In the case of a manifestation of atmospherical electricity, when the line was open at this end, a very heavy continuous charge of electricity would pass across the opening to the ground wire.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., January 7.—It has been blowing a perfect gale since half past one o'clock. The force of the wind seems now to be spent. During the time there has been a considerable atmospheric electrical display.

## ALBANY.

### Republican Caucus.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 7.—A caucus of the Republican members of the Assembly last evening unanimously selected A. B. Cornell, of New York, for Speaker, and John O'Donnel for Clerk. Resolutions were passed rejoicing over the Republican victory of last fall, and declaring that the choice of United States Senator would be made with unanimity. The 8th of January was fixed for the selection of United States Senator.

### Florida Politics.

TALLAHASSEE, January 7.—The Governor's selection of State officers has given great dissatisfaction to the Republican colored members of the Legislature. At the caucus last night it was determined to nominate J. W. Wallis, colored, for the United States Senate.

—The indictments against A. S. Hayhurst and Alfred Russell, charging them with having stolen the will of the late Robert Barres, were "nolled" in the Criminal Court of Evansville, Ind., on Tuesday, on the statements of the at, torneys for the State Spiritual Association, whose members made the charge.

## NEW YORK.

### Proposed Amendment to the Constitution —Stokes in the Murderer's Cell—A Jury to be Empanelled in Tweed's Case.

NEW YORK, January 7, 1873.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

The committee to prepare an amendment to the State Constitution meets to-morrow at Albany. Among other important subjects which will engross its attention will be one providing that all the members elected to either House of the Legislature shall be required to pass any bill instead of a bare majority, as is now the law. The successful working of this provision in Illinois, where it has been enacted, has led prominent gentlemen of the committee to solicit the views of Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago, who was a leading member of the Constitutional Convention adopting it in that State. A lengthy letter from Mr. Medill appears here on the subject, which attracts considerable attention in connection therewith.

STOKES IN THE MURDERER'S CELL.

Stokes, when sent back to the Tombs yesterday, was assigned to the murderer's cell. He stated to a reporter last night that money had secured the verdict, and that the boys Redmond and Hart had been bribed and their testimony had convicted him. He had expected entire acquittal. He declares that he is the victim of excited public sentiment, and that the jury had their minds made up to convict him before testimony was given, and that at their selection the jurors all stated that they had opinions. He was confident his counsel would obtain a stay of proceedings, and then insure him another trial.

JURY IN TWEED'S CASE.

In the Tweed case, after recess, it was decided that the jury be empanelled to-morrow. A panel of one hundred jurors is summoned.

DEATHS IN BROOKLYN.

The death's in Brooklyn during the past year amounted to 12,648.

### Lebanon, Pa.

LEBANON, January 7.—The Lebanon Manufacturing Company's works were burned by incendiaries this morning. Loss $75,000, which is insured.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY CEMETERY, No. 67 Fourth Avenue. PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1873.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF This Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3.00) per share, to be credited on the Stock Due Bills.

C. G. DONNELLY, Secretary.

ja7:e677

☞ DIVIDEND No. 15.

OFFICE OF PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1873.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, free of taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months, the same to be applied to paying off the Stock Due Bills. This puts the Stock in full, and makes the People's Insurance Company's capital $100,000 each.

WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

ja7

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INS. CO., ALLEGHENY, January 6, 1873.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, payable on the 15th instant, at the office of the Company, No. 43 Sixth Street, Allegheny, on and after Monday, the 13th inst. Books close January 10th, 1873, at 6 P. M.

JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

ja7

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1873.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock (two dollars and fifty cents per share), payable forthwith at the Citizens' National Bank.

R. K. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

ja7:574

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6, 1873.

☞ TENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO ($2) DOLLARS PER SHARE on the capital of the Company, payable on and after Monday, January 13, 1873.

GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

ja7:573

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1873.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.

J. H. BILL, Cashier.

ja7:678

☞ NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th inst.

ROBT. J. GRIER, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1873. ja7

☞ PENN AVENUE TRUST COMPANY.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.

WM. H. CASSIDY, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1873. ja 7

☞ ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand. Transfer books closed from this date until the 16th inst.

M. McCLELLAND, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1873.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 14th instant.

J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

ja4

☞ DIVIDEND.—EWALT STREET BRIDGE CO.—The Managers of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, payable on and after January 10th, 1873, at office of Treasurer, No. 466 Penn street.

CHRISTIAN SIEBERT, Secretary and Treasurer.

ja4:563

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1873.

☞ A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after January 14th, 1873.

JNO. G. MARTIN, Cashier.

ja3:f54

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1873.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

ja2:f52

BANK OF INDUSTRY, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1873.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.

M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

ja3:f60

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court yesterday decided in the case of Butchins against the State of California, that settlement upon the public domain does not confer such rights upon the settler as will prevent Congress, in its discretion, from disposing of the land for other purposes.

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DES MO

# WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1873.


THE horse disease has reached Cuba, and its ravages are said to be much worse in Havana, and the mortality greater, than in any city of the United States. This is accounted for by the fact that even the wealthiest Cubans have very indifferent stable accommodations, and veterinary surgery is an unknown science in the island.

FROM the *Spener Gazette* of the 16th ult. we learn that the resignation of the Presidency of the Prussian Ministry by Prince Bismark does not withdraw him from the Prussian Ministry. He will retain the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs, and thus maintain the coherency between the Prussian government and that of the German Empire.

DISPATCHES from Berlin inform us that the Emperor has carried out his threats against the Roman Catholic journals, and instituted legal proceedings against them for publishing the Pope's late allocution. The excitement over the proceedings is said to be increasing throughout the Empire. The little cloud no greater than a man's hand may hold an impending hurricane.

EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER, who so magnanimously declined a seat in the Constitutional Convention, in order that Ex-Governor Curtin might take his place, is to be provided for by the resignation of John G. Hall, of Elk county, in the Governor's district, who intends resigning, with the understanding that Mr. Bigler will take his seat when the Convention meets at Philadelphia in January. It is probable that there will be one or two vacancies on the Republican side when the Convention reassembles.

THE Stokes trial in New York is rapidly drawing to a close. It is suggestive of how fast one sensation succeeds another in the fast life of the metropolis, that this second trial commands but very little attention. The newspapers accord it but a small share of their space. The evidence for the prosecution has been stengthened as compared with that of the first trial by testimony of threats made by Stokes against Fisk before the act. This should remove all doubt as to the verdict, but we do not believe it will. There is probably a safe man for the prisoner among the twelve.

ILLINOIS proposes to deal with the question of "emotional insanity," in all its various shades, except possibly the homicidal one, on the basis of common sense. A bill is now before its Legislature providing that whenever an indicted person is found not guilty by reason of temporary insanity the Court shall send him or her to a lunatic asylum for a term of years proportionate to the crime. Of course, there should be exceptions to this rule, and in cases of homicidal insanity provision should be made for the safe keeping of the insane one for life, or at least make his friends responsible for his acts in sufficient bail before setting him at large.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS seem to be meeting with some important successes, if we make due allowance for the character of the dispatches permitted to be sent from Havana. On two occasions, recently, the patriots captured important towns held by the Spaniards, and it is presumed succeeded in securing arms, ammunition and clothing, something they are in greater need of than soldiers. Belligerent rights should be awarded the Cubans by our Government, and they be permitted to purchase war material on the same condition as the Spaniards. If this was done, the "loyalists" would soon be driven to the protection of their sea-port fortifications, and the Cuban problem have a speedy ending.

THE Boston papers, simultaneously announced the other day, with an "unquestionable authority" emphasis, that Secretary Boutwell is a candidate for United States Senator in Massachusetts. He will not remain in the Cabinet after the fourth of next March if he gets the senatorial nomination, and if it is given to his only real competitor, Mr. Dawes, he will resign his present position all the same. Massachusetts will satisfy the nation at large by the election of either of these men. Mr. Dawes is now "Father of the House," having served continuously since 1857, and has consequently an experience, as well as the intellectual abilities, which will make him a valuable member of the Senate.

THE list of accidents reported within a few days is enough to sadden the heart of every one who reads the accounts. From almost every direction disasters are announced. We have railway catastrophes in which large numbers of persons are killed, burned or maimed; a church falls, burying many beneath the ruins; a menagerie burns, and with it hundreds of living animals; steamboats are wrecked by ice; cars run into each other, wheels break, rails break,—all sorts of cause conduce to bring about an appalling series of disasters such as the holiday season has seldom seen before, and which by inevitable sympathy will be felt in many homes where the accidents themselves will be utterly unfelt. The record, taken altogether, is one of the most gloomy we have ever had to compile.

BY the recently published census tables we gather the following facts on pauperism and crime in the United States, for the year ending June 1st, 1870. The whole number of paupers supported in that time by State, county, and municipal charity was 116,102, at an expense of $10,930,429, and of criminals, the record charges us with 36,502. Pennsylvania's quota of this vast army of non-producers was of paupers 15,872, and of criminals 3,327, both together numbering nearly 20,000. Although the figures seem large, yet in proportion to the whole population we doubt if the record is much against us. The population in round figures is 3,500,000 and our non-producers, as above indicated, stand in the ratio of one to every one hundred and seventy-five of the inhabitants. It ought not to be forgotten that of the paupers over three-fifths are superannuated or infirm from disease or idiocy.

THE snow storm and "cold snap" of Christmas week, 1872, have not had many parallels, either in their extent or severity. The severe cold gave way to violent snow storms, which have blocked up all the railroads east of us, and impeded those in the west. Of course business suffers by the delay in mails, passengers and freight; but in New York and other eastern cities an element of human misery is added. In the metropolis the snow storm of Thursday and yesterday was the most severe known for twenty years. In Pittsburgh and vicinity we have about a foot of snow, but it is not an [illegible]

trains are arriving, and those from the west are behind time. Probably we will get a mail through from Philadelphia to-day. One of the strangest features of this cold season, showing its extent and severity, is the fact of a disastrous ice gorge in the Mississippi, near Memphis. Floating ice, it is hoped, may even reach New Orleans, and cool off the political factionists.

NOTWITHSTANDING corn is selling at fifteen cents a bushel, and is even used as fuel, in some parts of Iowa and Minnesota, breadstuffs command so high a price in England, owing to the rates of carriage, that some very extreme measures are agitated to increase the area of the farming land; that is they will seem extreme to the "nobility and gentry." One of these radical measures is that the parks and game preserves be devoted to tillage and feed for men, instead of merely affording sport to the wealthy class. Not an unreasonable idea, with the vital question of bread and butter in issue. The London *Times* makes a strong attack upon the endowment of churches, schools, and hospitals, with land, urging that these trusts should be converted into money, and the land left free to sale and close cultivation. The result of this agitation will probably be a measure of reform at the coming session of Parliament, which will facilitate the purchase and sale of real estate, and perhaps restrict the tying up of land in endowments.

THE arrival of emigrants at New York for the current year, up to the 26th inst., reached 291,217, an increase of about 62,000 over last year. Of the arrivals this year, the German Empire sends the astonishing number of 115,815. Great Britain, including Ireland, constitutes 110,743, of which number the Green Isle sends 63,995. The emigration from England is largely on the increase, and it is generally of a very good character. At the port of New York so far this year, it has reached 34,581. The record kept in New York showing the destination of emigrants credits that State with 100,000, Illinois comes next with 34,000, and Pennsylvania next with 30,000, but the mass of these numbers drift further west soon after their arrival, except those credited to Illinois, which are mainly absorbed in Chicago. It is the crowning glory of our country that its advantages are so manifest thousands of miles away, as to attract such a body of emigrants, for the most part frugal, industrious, and ambitious to become good citizens.

SENATOR MORTON, of Indiana, is said to be preparing a speech, which he proposes to deliver this winter, on our present mode of electing a President. He is of the opinion that the present campaign has demonstrated that our electoral system is thoroughly defective, and that contingencies may arise, such as the death of the President elect, or a close canvass, wherein the vote of a single State would be decisive of the result, and wherein frauds, informalities, or irregularities, as in Louisiana or Arkansas, would require that such vote be set aside, which might precipitate a revolution extending all over the country. The Senator will meet the difficulty by arguing in favor of a direct vote by the people, with the abolition of the Electoral College, claiming that the latter is a cumbersome piece of machinery, which has been long since outgrown and which was instituted originally because of a want of confidence in the people by the framers of the Constitution. This is true. The Electoral College is an absurdity, and we hope the Senator will succeed in his efforts to do with away it, and bring the people to a direct vote.

THE Illinois Central Railroad was the first road to receive Government lands, to aid its construction from Cairo to Chicago, with a branch to Dunleith, on the Mississippi. The grant of several million acres was made to the State directly, and by the State to the railroad company on certain conditions, among them that the railroad should pay into the State treasury, annually, seven per cent. on its gross earnings. The grant made in 1851, we believe, comprised some of the choicest land in forty-five of the one hundred and two counties of Illinois. Several millions acres have already been sold to actual settlers, and some to speculators. The residue is held ready for sale, though attempts have been made to compel sale, or at least offers of sale once annually by public outcry. During 1872, the railroad company sold 40,103 acres, at an average of a fraction over sixteen dollars per acre. In some instances it received a much higher price. Thus six hundred and forty-nine acres in Moultrie county brought $36,908, a fraction less than fifty-seven dollars per acre, and in Iroquois 6,937 acres brought the almost incredible price of $300,847. That the Illinois Central has managed its land grant with great discretion is evident, and the State has also received benefits in about five millions of dollars accruing from the seven per cent tax,—as well as a large immigration secured by the efforts of the company to sell and settle its lands. More recent land grants, we are sorry to say, do not contain the restrictions imposed on the one to the Illinois Central. They are made directly to the corporations, and are as likely to prove an incubus as a benefit to future States.

### OUR NEW VOLUME.

With this number the GAZETTE enters its eighty-eighth volume, the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two closing the eighty-seventh year of the paper's existence. Never before in its history were its prospects brighter for the future than now, and never before had its proprietors greater occasion to return thanks to its numerous readers and friends for their confiding and constant support. Since the GAZETTE came into its present ownership its circulation and business have steadily grown and kept full pace with the growth of the city, as its columns have from time to time kept faithful record of the vast changes and improvements which have taken place since its establishment, now over eighty-seven years ago. Pittsburgh, in that time, has grown from a straggling frontier village, with perhaps a few hundred inhabitants, to a vast interior city, with a gigantic business and a population, including Allegheny, approximating two hundred thousand souls. The GAZETTE, in all that time, has been a faithful chronicler of passing events, bearing the record of this vast growth on its pages, and gives good promise of continuing as its poet for an equally lengthy period in the future.

Thanking our friends for their generous support in the past, and trusting that in the future we shall at least merit its continuance, we wish them all a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

### GERMANY AND THE POPE.

The position of affairs between the Pope and the German Government grows critical. The latter some time since enacted laws prejudicial to the Romish order of Jesuits, which it is probably correctly surmised excited the wrath of the Holy Father to such a pitch that his feelings of animosity toward the German crown and nation (which is Protestant) found vent in a bitter and angry allocution, addressed to the faithful of his clergy, admonishing them of the heinousness of the intentions of Emperor William's government toward the Roman Catholic Church, and launching his maledictions on the aforesaid monarch. Since the publication of this document the Emperor of Germany has withdrawn his Charge d'Affaires from Rome, and closed up business with the immediate domain of His Holiness. Thus for the present matters rest, and the immediate press representatives of the Pope in Germany have been notified that any offensive allusions to the latter Power, or insulting reference made to the late allocution as applied to the Emperor, will lead to their immediate confiscation.

We believe this to be a fair statement of the latest phase of the Roman question as applied to the Government of Germany. That other nations—both Catholic and Protestant—will view the impending contest between the Pope, as the immediate representative of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Emperor William of Germany, as one of the royal representatives of Protestantism in Europe, with the most profound interest, and somewhat of anxiety, none will for a moment doubt.

One of the immediate results of the bad feeling engendered will doubtless be a more forcible declaration of the law on the part of Germany defining the limits of Church and State, and such an enactment will eventuate in a further restriction of the temporal powers of the Pope throughout Germany. The measures already referred to, affecting the future of the Jesuitical order, although confined so far exclusively to German territory, are sympathized with by other European sovereigns, and may be enforced by them. One thing is certain, the spirit manifested by the Pope, in his recent unwise allocution, has tended to foster much bitterness on both sides, and may yet lead to the most important results affecting the future influence of the Papal Church over Central Europe. The growing desire to confine purely spiritual rulers within the Church proper has been greatly strengthened by the late move, and it remains to be seen whether Pius IX. will quietly submit to what appears to be the desire of Europe.

### FLOUR AND PRODUCE.

Will any one tell us why flour is selling in this city at from ten to twelve dollars per barrel? We know the wheat crop was short last season, that it was frozen up for want of snow, or smothered with *too much* snow last winter, or the bugs destroyed it, or the rains caused it to grow after it was cut, or something or other happened to it, as is always the case, but yet, we do not find a good reason in this why a barrel of flour should cost us twelve dollars in Pittsburgh, when wheat in Chicago and Cleveland, in Detroit and St. Louis is only worth from $1.25 to $1.50 a bushel. It used to take five bushels of wheat to the barrel, counting the miller's tolls in, and five times $1.50 are $7.50, which ought to be the cost of a barrel of the best white wheat flour, at either of the above points. What we want to know is, who gets the difference; the *farmer* does not, surely. Four dollars and a half profit per barrel goes somewhere. Is it eat up by the railroads, the speculators, the jobbers, or by them all jointly? Will some one tell us?

Seriously, the flour business promises to give trouble before another crop of wheat is harvested. We learn some interesting facts from the annual produce statistics collected by the Springfield *Republican*. For instance, the supply of flour at the principal depots of the country at the present time is 200,000 barrels short of the stock of last year at the same period, and the wheat held at the same points is 6,000,000 bushels short. This is not good news for consumers of bread, but will doubtless be taken advantage of by the speculators, who will see that the value of a bushel of wheat shall be enough to make a hungry man weep before next July or August. Nor has the wheat gone out of the country, as we learn that the Atlantic ports are 1,200,000 bushels short in their exports of that article, and the Pacific slope is no longer a consumer of Eastern produce, but exports this year 4,500,000 bushels of wheat, with a large increase of the shipment of flour.

The deficiency is found to be in the product of some of the interior Western states, which must have been overlooked in the annual reports, as we have not before seen any particular mention of the fact. The stock of wheat now in New York is only about one-fourth what it was a year ago, and the entire receipts of the Atlantic seaboard are about two-thirds what they were then.

There appears to be an abundance of corn everywhere, and one of the consequences of this is found in the low price of the hog product. The corn crop of the West and South was, last year, unprecedentedly large, so much so that the farmers in many places are using the article for fuel, and find it cheaper than either wood or coal. This seems to us almost like committing a sin, and surely teaches that the country should either eat more corn, or grow less of it, and more of wheat. The figures showing the increase in the corn shipments are enormous and interesting. The receipts on the seaboard for eleven months of 1872 were 69,800,000 bushels, or 70 per cent. in excess of those of the previous year. It is impossible to conceive of this enormous quantity of grain. 36,000,000 bushels of it were shipped to and consumed in the New England States —our best market for Western farm produce, because of its great manufacturing population—and 33,000,000 bushels were exported to the different European ports. This is a significant fact, that the little corner of New England buys as much of our corn product as all Europe takes, demonstrating to a nicety, that manufacturers in this country make the best customers for the product of the farm, and the more they are fostered and shielded from European pauper labor, the better it will be for the Western farmer.

### PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.

It is mentioned as something pleasant, and remarkable enough to cause it to be telegraphed from London, that the English Secretary of War, Hon. Mr. Cardwell, in a recent speech at Oxford, addressed to the public, expressed his entire satisfaction over the result of the Geneva Arbitration, and the settlement of all disputes, or occasions for the same, between England and America. When an English minister can find a convenient time for expressing honest sentiments of respect, not only for this country, but thankfulness that all manner of discord has been obviated in the future, especially when such removal of long standing disputes has been accomplished in an adverse way to the interests, pecuniarily, of England, it is something to be glad of not only, but something to thank God for with our whole hearts. The best of feeling ought to exist between this country and England, on account of our common origin, language, religion, manners, aspirations and social ties, and would at all times exist if our public servants were always good and true men, and, like Mr. Cardwell, would, at proper seasons, be brave enough to speak the whole truth.

There was another significant truth brought out in the recent speech of the English War Secretary. The public mind in England is educated almost wholly by addresses of the leading statesmen, and whenever it becomes important that the *vox populi* should be reached in an effective way, some one or more of those who possess the confidence of the masses are heard from in a public address, which is caused to be circulated far and wide as the great speech of Mr. so and so. It becomes at once the talk of the day, and if it enunciates some new political or social doctrine, or foreshadows some important change in the future policy of the government, the ice is broken, as it were, in this way, or in other words, the public pulse is felt, which may probably decide the action of the ministry. Thus Granville and Gladstone, prior to their great movement for Church Disestablishment, sounded the public mind and paved the way for the subsequent adoption of the important measure. Thus Disraeli, when prime minister, butted his head, so to speak, against the popular verdict, and by failing to be guided by that verdict, lost his long coveted control of the government.

Mr. Cardwell has spoken for the ministry on the great question of the extension of the ballot, and has barely signified their intention of approving and supporting the measure. The opponents of the extension of suffrage are thus notified of the future policy of the party of progress, ably led by Granville, in the House of Lords, and Gladstone, the brave leader of the Commons. They will attempt a counter movement, but not in a similar way. They have not the popular side of the fight and must needs resort to a different sort of strategy. The popular verdict will win the day in this struggle as it has won it before in Germany as well as England although opposed in both instances by the titled aristocracy. The ballot will be extended and thus another step will be taken toward our Democratic Republican system, the final adoption of which, as a whole, by England, this generation may not see, but it will surely come, because it is the best. We rejoice to see England in the hands of such progressive, yet moderate conservatives, as it is through the wise efforts of this class of leaders that the final consummation must come, and the must and decay of the feudal time be wholly brushed away.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

Within a few days, the Legislature will convene in annual session at Harrisburg. This is regarded as promising to be one of the most exciting and important sessions of our law-making body. The certainty that the Constitutional Convention will prohibit special legislation, and the uncertainty as to what other limitations will be provided, will tend to incite great activity among those interested in special charters and privileges. Of course, it will be an active and prolific season for the third house,—the lobby. We indulge in the hope, however, that there will be enough respect for appearances, and for a wide-spread popular opinion, to induce a majority of the members of either House, to limit the number of special acts that shall be passed. It has been in the air for some time that the Constitutional Convention proposed to submit to the people a single proposition, prohibiting the Legislature, at its coming session, from passing any special laws whatever. Perhaps this would have been in bad taste, but it will be equally out of order for the Legislature to take advantage of its last opportunity, and go into special legislation by wholesale. Its consiitutional right to do so, as things are, is, of course unquestioned. But the propriety and good taste of flying in the face of the well known sentiment of the people, can be readily appreciated.

So, on the other hand, very careful attention should be given to public legislation. What is wanted, in this direction, is not quantity but quality. Let such public laws as are enacted be of the right kind, and be carefully drawn and maturely considered. We shall thus have statutes that will stand the test of years of application and experience. One of the greatest faults, even of public legislation, of late years, has been the carelessness shown in preparing laws, the little attention given them in the Legislature, and the numerous amendments necessary to make them at all complete. Thus the legislation on a single subject is often spread over several years, and is broken, fragmentary, and inconvenient to find in the statute books. This need not and ought not, to be. If a bill is thoroughly and maturely considered, it may be so improved before its passage as to need but little amending thereafter. One evil of special legislation consists in the fact that it so fully absorbs the attention of the Legislature, that there is but little time or brain power left to give to measures of a public character. We hope there will be a marked improvement, this winter, in the case and thoroughness with which public measures will be considered.

We wish also to remind the Republican members of the Legislature that on them will devolve the responsibility of the work and measures of the session. If this responsibility is improperly exercised, the effect will be to hazard our supremacy in the State next year. We say this with particular reference to this matter of special legislation. There are lines of party policy, appointments and elections that will be readily acquiesced in. But if corruption comes in like a flood, and the suspicion is engendered that the entire aim of the members was to meet every outside demand because they might not be able to do it again, there will arise a feeling of hostility in the State against the party that may do a vast deal of harm. Another important matter is the treatment to be awarded to Liberals who may be members of either branch of the Legislature. The case of McClure has been adverted to and the impression given that he must either be utterly ignored, or have his own way. No need of either. He, as a Liberal, affiliated with Democrats, treat him as a Democrat. Give him a minority position on such committees as he may possibly serve on. So with all others of that ilk. If they profess to be Republicans, remind them that they can act with them if they choose, but give them no advantages.

Let us have a short session, if possible. We do not urge this, nor do we expect our wish will be realized. There are obvious reasons why it should be. Motives of delicacy and propriety urge it. Yet we know that there will be interested reasons for a long session. Make it, however, pure and good, and we will not object to the length.

### THE DEATH-ROLL OF 1872.

The sad death-record of the year is one which should engage properly a share of our thoughts to-day. How many of the good and useful of the world's great men have been called away from busy scenes, happy homes and fields where their industry, genius and talents made them conspicuous among their fellow-men. Our own vicinity has been sadly bereaved of many of our most prominent men during the year just closed, leaving in some notable instances, vacant places which will be hard to fill. Many of us can recall such who have been taken from the busy walks of life, and homes which one year ago were glad and joyous with father, mother, sisters and brothers all present, are this day sad and silent, mourning the loss of a dear one. On this subject, the Chicago *Tribune* says the year which is just closing has been one of the most remarkable in the history of the world, and especially so for the large number of prominent persons who have died in it. Journalism has lost Horace Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*; James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*; Mr. Spalding, of the New York *World*; Edward A. Pollard, formerly of the Richmond *Examiner*; General Ambrose R. Wright, of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel*; Thomas B. Holcombe, formerly editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*; Rev. Dr. Amasa, Converse, editor of the *Christian Observer*, one of the most widely circulated journals in the South; Adolph Geroult, editor of the Paris *Opinion Nationale*; and Theophile Gautier, the celebrated French feuilletonist.

Literature has lost Charles Lever, whose "Charles O'Malley" attained a world-wide fame; D'Aubigne, the historian of the Reformation; Professor Hadley, the Yale Professor, whose Greek and Oriental writings are well known among scholars; Sir John Bowring, the Reform writer; "Fenny Fern" Parton; Norman McLeod, whose theological writings are very numerous; and Horace Mayhew, the English novelist.

Many great names have also been lost to science, among them Professor Morse, the inventor of the magnetic telegraph; Fuerbach, the German speculative philosopher; Babinet, the French scientist; Dr. Francis Lieber, of New York; and Mary Somerville, the English astronomer.

Among the artists who have died are Westmacott, the English sculptor; Kensett; Sully; Ames; T. Buchanan Read, both painter and poet; and Robert S. Duncanson, who died recently in an insane asylum.

The stage has lost Forrest; Hackett; Miss O'Neill, the greatest tragic actress in England fifty years ago; Eliza Logan; McKean Buchanan, the eccentric tragedian; Sedley Smith; Bogumil Dawison, who died insane; and Emil Devrient.

Not many eminent musicians have died, the only ones we can recall being Hastings, the writer of church music; Lowell Mason; and Henry G. Chorley, the famous critic of the London *Athenaeum*.

The pulpit has lost the Roman Catholic prelates Cardinal Amat; Archbishop Spaulding, of Baltimore; Bishop McGill, of Richmond, Bishop O'Connor, formerly of Pittsburgh; and Very Reverend Thomas Mulvey, Vicar General of the Catholic Diocese of Virginia; also, Dr. Francis Vinton, Rector of Trinity Church, New York; Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts; Bishop Upfold, of Indiana; Peter Cartwright, the eccentric Methodist; and Rev. Dr. Henry Ostrander, of the Reformed Church at Saugerties, N. Y.

Among the great soldiers who have died are Major Generals Meade and Hallack, of the regular army; Lieutenant-Generals Ewell and Patten Anderson, of the Confederate army; Marshal Forey, of the French army, who defeated the Austrians at Montebello; and Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, Constable of the London Tower, and an East Indian veteran.

Among Americans in political life are Mr. Seward; ex-Postmaster General Randall, ex-Minister to Russia Ingersoll; Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky; ex-Senators Wall, of New Jersey, Grimes, of Iowa, Walker, of Wisconsin, Bragg, of North Carolina, Van Winkle, of West Virginia, Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, and ex-Governor Johnston, of this State.

Among foreign statesmen, Juarez, President of Mexico; Earl Mayo, the Governor General of India, assassinated by a religious fanatic; Mazzini, the Italian revolutionist; Duke de Persigny, the favorite of the Third Napoleon; Sir Henry Bulwer, the brother of the novelist, and once British Minister at Washington; Lord Lousdale, the late Postmaster General of England; and the Duke of Bedford.

Royalty has lost King Charles XV. of Sweden; the Archduke Albrecht, of Austria; the Duke of Guise, Don Angel Iturbide, son of the first Emperor of Mexico, and King Kamahameha, of the Sandwich Islands.

Among prominent men in private life in this country who have died, are David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia; General Howard, author of "Howard's United States Supreme Court Review;" James Fisk, Jr., Samuel N. Pike, Erastus Corning, John A. Griswold, Simeon Leland, Joseph H. Scranton, who founded Scranton, Pa.; Paran Stevens; Col. James M. Cooper, Hon. Thomas Williams, Rev. John B. Clark, Isaiah Dickey, John Mellon, W. C. Robinson, builder of the first iron steamer in the west, Dennis Leonard, and George Black—all of Pittsburgh.

With the single exception of music, all the other departments mentioned have suffered a severe loss in their necrology, more severe, perhaps, than during any other single year.

### The Grata Brown Tag.

(Mack in St. Louis Democrat.)

That very expressive tag in the *Harper* cartoons was the result of an accident of omission on the part of Nast in preparing his first cartoon after the Cincinnati Convention. He had sketched, as he thought, all the principal figures, and was ready to hand his drawing over to the engravers, when a friend called his attention to the fact that he had omitted B. Gratz, who, of course, should have been one of the principal figures. He greatly troubled—he could not deny the imperfection to which his attention had been called, and yet it was too late to remedy it, for his time was up and the workmen were waiting on him. He hadn't in his studio a picture of Brown, and, even if he had, there was no room for it in the cartoon, every inch of room being already occupied. At the very last moment he picked up a pencil, drew the tag, and labeled it Gratz Brown. When the picture came out some admired the happy hit, and others inquired what it meant. It was Nast's intention to remedy the defect in a subsequent issue, but, while he was hesitating, public opinion passed from inquiry to admiration, and the artist's friends finally persuaded him that no caricature could equal the tag in the idea intended to be conveyed; and so it happened that Gratz was constantly presented the public in that way.

A HUNTER in the vicinity of Brantingham Lake, N. Y., recently shot at a large buck, when the animal dropped as if dead. After cutting a pole to hang the deer on, and making other preparations for dressing the carcass, he approached the deer, and with his left hand took hold of the antlers. The buck jumped to his feet and charged upon the hunter, who clung to the horns and struck at his antagonist with a small hatchet. The hatchet struck one of the antlers, and glancing, fell from his hand; whereupon the buck started off on a run with the hunter clinging to his antlers. After thus bearing about for some time he was tossed upon a log, the deer standing close by and watching, but not offering to make another attack. After eyeing each other for a short time, the hunter again grasped the deer's antlers and shook his head, but could not provoke him to attack. He then went in search of his rifle, and found it so broken as to be unusable. Having no arms to fight with, he abandoned the contest, and reached his shanty somewhat bruised and tired out.

THE Coroner's jury in the case of the Cross-Cut Railroad disaster have agreed that the officers and employes of the road were not to blame for the accident, and that the breaking of the tender-wheel was an unforeseen and unavoidable occurrence. This is the gist of the verdict. Probably the most important evidence bearing on the case is that of Flynn, foreman of the machine shop from which the broken wheel was furnished; this man put the wheel in its place, and he examined it after the disaster. His practical view of the business was that, though he did not consider it dangerous, he would "prefer to ride after a better wheel." Furthermore, he was of the opinion that such wheels are more brittle in cold weather than at any other time. It may be considered settled, then—as far as a Coroner's jury can settle anything—that the Prospect disaster was caused by a train being risked with a dangerously brittle carwheel for its make up, and that nobody was to blame.

FASHIONABLE circles in England have just been scandalized by the elopement of Lady Townshend with Lord Thynne. The foolish woman, who is only twenty-four years of age, was married at seventeen to the husband whom she has deserted. He was a zealous philanthropist, and spent most of his time in visiting the poor. His wife, on the other hand, was gay and a constant attendant on balls and parties. She finally fell in with Lord Thynne, a professional libertine, and generally one of those rascals whose polished manners conceal their heartlessness. He leaves a wife behind him, and his companion has forsaken wealth and reputation for a man bankrupt in reputation and fortune. The circumstances show that it was only by a sudden impulse that she consented to fly with him. The step has been taken, and her good name is gone forever. Society may tolerate her seducer, but for his poor victim there is a small chance of human forgiveness.

ENGLAND has been greatly exercised over the practice of "tunding" in Winchester school, one of the most prominent boys' seminaries of the Kingdom. This is a punishment of flogging with wythes of groundash, inflicted by the prefects, who are elder pupils, upon their juniors for offences against discipline. Young Macpherson, a plucky lad, lately had a bundle of the tough whips worn out upon his back for refusing to attend an examination in "notions"—that is the vulgar slang of the school—a branch of education he had no taste for. After an official inquiry into the case the governors of the school have decided that this barbarous practice shall continue. That may answer in a school for young English gentlemen, but would not be tolerated for a day by the parents of incipient American citizens.

THERE was formerly a quaint old physician in New Hampshire who was largely interested in breeding mules. One of the animals was so uncommonly perverse and obstinate that he determined to ride the animal until he killed him. He rode him nearly ninety miles in one day—rode him, in fact, as long as he could sit up. The exhausted pair at length pulled up at a wayside tavern, the Doctor utterly worn out, while the mule was led away, as the owner fondly hoped, to die. At dawn the Doctor was aroused by a frightful commotion in the stable yard. Crawling on his hands and knees to the window as well as his stiffened limbs would permit, he said that the first thing that greeted his eyes was "that cussed mule kicking up at the hostler's head."

THE BRITISH ISLANDS have seventy-seven million acres of land and thirty-two million inhabitants. Farm laborers complain of a lack of employment, workmen in all other branches ask higher wages on account of scarcity and high price of food, and discontent reigns in all quarters among all classes. The London *Standard* prescribes emigration as the cure for the trouble, instead of adopting the proposition to cultivate the parks and commons, which would afford only small and temporary relief. Canada and Australia have abundance of virgin land open to settlement, while our own boundless prairies offer to colonists not only homes of plenty, but free citizenship and an equal share in the control of governmental affairs.

# HARRISBURG.

## The Capital City Preparing for Its Friends.

### How the Slate Has Been Fixed.

### GOV. HARTRANFT AND HIS CABINET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 2, 1873.

OPENING NOTES.

There have been but few arrivals of members yet, and not more than twenty are in the city to-night. But still there are indications of the meeting of the Legislature visible in the extensive arrangements being made at the Hotels, activity around the Capitol, and the coming of visitors.

THE PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The opening days of the session promise to be made lively by the contest on the speakership of the House. The Philadelphia delegates intend to press Elliott for Speaker again, and he will have lively opposition. There are now three opponents in the field—Mitchell of Tioga, Lane of Huntingdon, and Mahon of Franklin, and the friends of each man are working like beavers. It is hardly possible however, that the three will be candidates finally, as the opponents of Elliott hope to concentrate on the one who seems to be the strongest. It is hard to tell just what will be the result, although the very general belief is that "things are fixed," and that Elliott cannot be beaten by any possible combination.

In the Senate matters will run smoothly. No opposition has developed itself to Anderson for Speaker, and Errett for Chief Clerk, and they will go through.

GOV. HARTRANFT'S CABINET.

Gov. Hartranft was in the city for a short time to-day, and of course was interviewed. All the information that could be gotten out of him was that he would announce his Cabinet at the proper time, and that in the meantime no one had any authority to speak for him. The Governor seems to understand his position and keeps correspondingly quiet. The report then about Quay and Armstrong, having been decided upon for positions in his Cabinet is merely a guess.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Charlemagne Tower, movement has fallen and there will be no contest for the United States Senatorship. The movement was only a pincher anyhow.

THE TREASURERSHIP.

State Treasurer Mackey will hold over, and his right to do so, is not contested under the law. The amendment in regard to the election of a State Treasurer by the people will be proclaimed part of the Constitution the day before the day fixed for the election of Treasurer by the State Legislature and the Legislature will hold no election. Wallace and other Democrats concede there can be no election by the Joint Convention of both Houses, and that Mackey holds over until his successor can be elected by the people. The Republicans take the same view, and so there is sweet harmony. With the Senatorship and Treasurership thus amicably disposed of in this manner, the "financial" prospect looks blue; there will be nobody to "squeeze."

GENERAL WHITE.

It is stated that General Harry White will resign his place in the Constitutional Convention, and that the vacancy will be filled by Col. Jordan, but the rumor is hardly true. Harry will hardly resign. He is equal to both emergencies.

# THE CAPITAL.

### Public Debt Statement—Three Per Cents. Called In—Soldiers' Bounty—Weather Probabilities—The Naval Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1873.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Six per cent. Bonds | $1,342,082,150 |
| Five Per Cent. Bonds | 414,567,300 |
| Total Coin Bonds | 1,756,651,450 |
| Lawful Money Debt | 17,458,000 |
| Matured Debt | 4,084,220 |
| Legal Tender Notes | 356,642,216 |
| Certificates of Deposit | 26,370,000 |
| Fractional Currency | 45,722,061 |
| Coin Certificates | 23,263,000 |
| Total without Interest | 452,997,356 |
| Total Debt | 2,235,132,026 |
| Total Interest | 40,667,161 |
| Cash in Treasury—Coin | 74,359,271 |
| Cash in Treasury—Currency | 9,876,373 |
| Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law | 25,370,000 |
| Total in Treasury | 109,605,849 |
| Debt less cash in Treasury | 2,162,252,338 |
| Decrease during the month | 1,894,307 |
| *Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money.* | |
| Principal outstanding | $64,623,512 |
| Interest accrued and not yet paid | 1,958,705 |
| Interest paid by United States | 16,370,578 |
| Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c | 4,006,062 |
| Balance interest paid by United States | 12,564,573 |

With reference to the increase of the public debt, it can be said that it is more nominal than real. When the account is made up in the middle of January for the month of December there will be shown to be an absolute decrease of the debt of probably between three and four million dollars. Among the returns wanted are bank accounts and other revenues from all distant Custom Houses. Government expenses are charged as soon as the warrant issues for their payment, often long before the money is drawn, while the returns for receipts from distant places are often not entered until long after the money is in the hands of proper officers.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The navy appropriation bill, as perfected by the House Committee on Appropriations, contains the following clause: "That from and after the thirtieth day of June, 1873, the term of the classes in the naval academy at Annapolis shall be six years, instead of four, as provided by law, and this provisio shall first apply to the class entering the academy in the year 1873, and to all subsequent classes."

The appropriation for the equipment of vessels is $1,500,000, and the entire sum appropriated $18,790,000. The West Point appropriation bill is not yet considered, but it is thought the number of cadets will be increased forty-nine, owing to an increase of members of the House of Representatives under the new apportionment.

PREPARING FOR THE INAUGURATION.

The second inauguration of President Grant will probably be the occasion of the most imposing military display witnessed in Washington since the grand review of 1865. The Government troops stationed in this vicinity will for the first time appear in their new uniforms. The force is, however, somewhat small, consisting of two batteries of artillery at Fort McHenry, Md., one at Fort Foote and one at Fort Washington, Maryland. The marine guard at the barracks and navy yard will also have a place in the procession. The attendance of volunteer soldiers will doubtless be large, several regiments from New York and Philadelphia having already signified their intention of coming here on that occasion.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS OF THE REBELLION.

The time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28th, 1866, giving one hundred dollars to every soldier who enlisted in the army of the United States after the 19th of April, 1861, for a period not less than three years, and received his honorable discharge, or fifty dollars for two years' enlistment after April 14th, 1861, expires on the 31st of the present month.

THREE PER CENTS. CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury calls in $620,000 of three per cent. certificates, dated from November 22d, 1868, to January 25, 1869, $5,000 each, numbered from 5,404 to 5,545 inclusive, and $10,000 each, from 4,823 to 5,206. Interest will cease on February 28th, 1873.

QUIET RESTORED AT NEW ORLEANS.

Advices from New Orleans are that the excitement has nearly subsided, and the people are generally acquiescing. A prominent official here remarked that but for the newspapers it would not be known, in administration quarters, that there was any wide-spread dissatisfaction in that State.

STATUE TO GENERAL THOMAS.

Hon. Horace Maynard has had placed in his hands, for the purpose of presenting to the House of Representatives, a memorial numerously signed

# DAILY GAZETTE.

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1873.


PETROLEUM at Antwerp 68f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾@111¾.

THE Legislature yesterday organized by the re-election of Mr. Wm. Elliott, as Speaker of the House, Mr. James A. Selfridge Chief Clerk, and Mr. John A. Smull Resident Clerk. The usual number of subordinate officers was also elected, as will more fully appear in our special dispatches from Harrisburg. In the Senate Mr. George H. Anderson, of this city, was honored with the position of Speaker, and Major Russell Errett, also of this city, with that of Chief Clerk.

YESTERDAY morning the Councils of Allegheny met in their respective chambers for the purpose of organization for work during the coming year. In the Select branch Jas. McBrier, Esq., was re-elected President, Captain Joseph R. Oxley Clerk, and Mr. A. M. Husselbaugh Messenger. In the Common branch Alfred Slack, Esq., was re-elected to the Presidency, and Captain Robert Dilworth Clerk. All of these elections were unanimously made, and reflect credit both on the respective bodies of the Council, and on the gentlemen so highly honored.

WE make our unfeigned acknowledgments to the members of the Allegheny City Councils, through whose partiality the GAZETTE has been once more nominated to do their city printing, and will, as heretofore, endeavor so to perform the service that no member of Councils will have occasion to regret the preference accorded us.

HON. SIMON CAMERON, as was generally anticipated would be the case, has received the nomination for United States Senator, by a joint caucus of the Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature. But seven Republican members were absent from the caucus, and they were friends of the Senator. Mr. Cameron will, therefore, be his own successor in the United States Senate.

THE Constitutional Convention yesterday re-assembled, this time in Philadelphia, with President Meredith in the Chair and a large attendance of members. It is expected that the Convention will now settle down to the actual work before them, and close their labors at as an early day as possible. The session will doubtless last for a number of months. Questions of the greatest moment to the future of the Commonwealth will be acted upon, and we feel safe in consigning them into their hands.

ON Sunday last the city of New York was completely shut out from the rest of the world. The thaw of Saturday night moistened all the telegraph wires, and in the morning they were found to be coated with a thick covering of ice, completely breaking off all communication in every direction. The fire alarm telegraph wires were in a similar condition, placing the city at the mercy for the time of the destroying agency, fire. Old telegraph operators of twenty years' experience stated that nothing so serious of this nature had ever occurred before in this country. The coating of ice on the wires became at last so thick and heavy that the streets were strewn with straggling wires, tripping up pedestrians and becoming entangled under the horses' feet. The above facts will account for the scarcity of New York commercial news in our recent issues. The trouble is now for the present over, and the wires are working as usual.

NEW YORK is just now experiencing the disagreeable sensation of a big thaw, but as long as a sensation at least once a week, no matter how disagreeable, is an absolute necessity of life for a genuine New Yorker, it will not affect that mercurial population long, no matter what amount of discomfort it will entail upon the well-to-do classes, or suffering upon the poor people. The Christmas snow-storm was most severe, and in many of the streets the snow was shoveled up to the height of five or six feet on each side of the track, consequently some of these streets have been turned into rivers flowing with a strange mixture of water, slush and dirt, and the ordinary means of locomotion are unavailing. Horse car travel is once again greatly impeded, and in some instances totally interrupted. Navigation in the harbor is attended with great danger, and ferry boats are in a quandary. Houses are flooded from the melting of the masses of snow on their roofs, and the stoppage of the gutter pipes with ice. Even that sanctum of historical renown, the Governor's Room, as well as many other rooms in the City Hall, have been inundated.

Of course the various papers shall now immediately again begin to split their throats about overground and underground rapid transit railroad schemes, to be again forgotten when the fix they are in now shall have passed away.

The fact is, New York, with its spread-eagle tendencies, is located altogether on too limited a space, and we really begin to think that Chicago, so easily approached by rail and water, with its facilities to spread over all the prairies of Illinois, has after all a fair chance to beat New York in the race for supremacy, and become the Empire City of the country, an achievement which that community has been ambitious, and declared to be able, to accomplish sooner or later.

### TIMELY WARNING.

It would be well for the members of the Legislature to remember that in all human probability this is the last session of the State Assembly that will ever be held, at which special laws, charters and privileges can be procured for the mere asking. This being the case, efforts will doubtless be put forth by interested parties to secure the enactment of a sufficient number of these special charters to serve their purposes for a long time to come. This session of the Legislature will, unless all signs fail, be chiefly noted for the number of applications for special acts and privileges, and it is highly important that the good fruit expected from the work of the Constitutional Convention shall not be overborne or defeated in advance by the lobby of the present Legislature. Doubtless, good motives will, in some cases, mark applications for bank, insurance and other charters at the session just beginning, but it would be well for our members to scrutinize each of these applications, learn the names of those persons making them, and be assured that they are asking for honest and practical legislation to secure actually contemplated enterprises. Already we know of the existence in this city of a number of unused charters, with almost unlimited powers, and they are being hawked about the streets by bummers and shrewd lobbyists, who, by some hocus-pocus, have procured the passage of the same at previous sessions of the State Legislature. It is a disgraceful fact, but it is true, and such work should be ended now and forever. Unless the Legislature is constantly on its guard these skilled lobbyists will manage to "worm through" a sufficient number of charters to completely and for a number of years to come make useless the clause of the new Constitution prohibiting special legislation. A batch of charters will be procured to answer all purposes, and they will be sold hereafter to the highest bidder, and will be broad enough in their privileges to build a railroad, dam a river, organize a bank or start a hotel with equal facility. Let all such attempts to lay in provision for the future, and thus "head off" the most important feature of the Constitution makers, be defeated, whilst care is taken and a proper discrimination exercised that legitimate enterprises are not hindered by the defeat of the general scramble for charters to speculate on. The people of the State are anxiously watching the movements of their representatives, and the latter are expected to defeat the machinations of the lobby in this regard at least.

### AT VIENNA.

The American Minister to Austria, Mr. Jay, has written an interesting letter to Colonel Van Buren, earnestly inviting our manufacturers and capitalists to interest themselves in the approaching Vienna Exhibition of the products of all nations. There is a fear expressed that the great industrial collection will lack a proper attention from our people, and thus one of the very best opportunities ever afforded us to exhibit the labors of our skill in mining and manufacturing, as well as in other branches of industry, will be lost, in a measure.

The present condition of the civilized portion of the world is greatly favorable to this vast and comprehensive exhibition, and it is not unreasonable to look for the finest collection of the wares and fabrics of all nations that has ever been gathered together at one time. The United States should not be behind-hand in this matter; but ought to see to it at once that a proper representation of our progress in arts, literature and the sciences is made in this great international bazaar. Pittsburgh should not overlook this opportunity to make herself known as a great manufacturing city, and we hope steps will be taken to have us fully and appropriately represented at Vienna. Who will move in this matter?

Mr. Jay, in his letter, calls attention to the fact that Baron Seuborn, and others largely interested in the success of the Austrian exhibition, are particularly desirous of obtaining a full collection of American school books and works treating of our system of common and university schools. Pittsburgh could surely put in a claim to excellence in this matter, as our text books, so universally popular and so highly appreciated at home, could not fail to take high rank abroad. Nor could we send to Vienna anything which would be more likely to reflect upon us greater credit as an educated people devoted to the education of the masses, nor anything which would prove more acceptable to or attract more notice from the millions who will visit this exhibition. Products of the soil, mining and agricultural tools and machinery, specimens of our minerals, and fabrics of all kinds, ought to be prepared and sent over, with such models of our mechanical inventions and other useful things as will give to us our proper position as a manufacturing and progressive city. Pittsburgh, slow but sure, is too apt to be behind in such matters, and leave great opportunities slip into the hands of other cities, to her own detriment. Let us throw off this indifference, and secure a nook at Vienna for our goods, which will do us credit and redound to the profit of our material growth.

### STOKES AND FISK.

Edward S. Stokes has been found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged February 28th next. The verdict, as well as the sentence, must have taken many by surprise. That he deliberately killed Fisk has been established during the trial beyond a doubt. Nevertheless, taking into consideration the unscrupulous and bad character of Fisk, who had made Stokes a victim of his malice, jealousy and misdee, and also because Stokes, though a fast young New Yorker, had a clean record compared with that of Fisk, and was socially respectably connected, the public feeling seemed to be throughout the country that Fisk only received due punishment for his many misdeeds and bold reckless disregard of common decency, morality and honesty, in short of every principle which is recognized by society and religion as a safeguard against a chaos of moral depravity. Of course Stokes had no right to shoot at and kill Fisk. But in a case like this when a man such as Fisk has successfully entrenched himself by means of great and ill-begotten wealth, with the aid of bribed judges like Cardozo and Barnard, who were his friends and at his bidding, and a host of talented, well paid lawyers—in an unapproachable position from which he defies and ridicules his adversary and coolly and systematically goes to work to ruin him financially, and has his doings and movements watched by a number of his minions, as Stokes says, for the purpose of taking his life, in order to satisfy his furious revengeful jealousy—then one can not help feeling a certain kind of sympathy for the weaker opponent who, driven from position to position, has to succumb ignominiously to his more powerful and skilful adversary, no matter how well he may contest for what he considers his right.

Stokes had been simply driven to despair by Fisk, after having first been beggared by him and that, too, it appears, for no other reason than because the woman Mansfield ignored Fisk, and took up Stokes, the younger and handsomer man. Now who was Fisk, and who is Stokes, and why is it, that while there are more than thirty murderers in the New York tombs untried and unsentenced, that Stokes should suffer the extreme rigor of the law.

Fisk, the never-do-well farmer boy, the handy lad in a down-eastern country store, the smart Boston notion salesman and dry goods drummer, the active and keen-sighted New York Wall street broker, finally struck the Erie Railroad concern, and when he struck Erie he struck oil. It proved to him more valuable than a thousand-barrel well, and he made the best of it for himself, with a disregard of all honesty, fairness and decency, that his name and his life have forever to condemned by all honorable business men. But this bold Yankee adventurer and magnificent financial pirate, was not satisfied to make money the way he did, and thereby demoralize the business community of the country. He also undertook to show off his stolen wealth. Fast women, fast horses, gorgeous equipages, big diamonds, opera houses, private music corps, a Colonelship and an Admiral's uniform all were lavishly displayed before a laughing and ridiculing, but admiring and worshipping public.

Fisk was a bold unscrupulous thief on the largest scale; a mean, despicable coward, a lascivious, shameless man; an adventurer utterly devoid of principle and conscience, and he has done more by his example to demoralize our younger business community, and has more openly offended respectable American society than any other man of the times.

Stokes, compared with him, may be called a morally superior man. To be sure he is a man of the world, and in New York that means that the morality of a man's doings must not be too closely examined into, so far as women, late suppers, and free and good living generally is concerned; and indeed it appears that Stokes was a thoroughly fast man without however ostentatiously offending the public by his doings. In order to pay for all this he must do business—make money, and it appears that he has been a smart and active but not an absolutely dishonest business man.

Fast men in New York will meet—and so it happened that he and Fisk did meet, in many places, and also at the house of the woman Mansfield. They had become business partners and all went well until that woman became the cause of their discord. Then Fisk undertook to crush his rival, employing towards that end such means as were characteristic of himself, while Stokes, utterly crushed and in despair, finding justice and protection so far as his rights went nowhere, and afraid of his personal safety, committed an act for which he is to suffer death.

It now only remains for us to inquire why they are in such a hurry to hang him, while so many other murderers remain not only unhung, but most of them untried. One reason is undoubtedly the hue and cry lately raised by the New York press on account of the tardiness of justice in all murder cases. The people want a murderer punished, and Stokes had the ill-luck to be tried just at this, to him, unfavorable time. But another reason may be found in the circumstance that Stokes has never been a politician, but simply a fast, unfortunate, and respectably connected business man—now poor and beggared. In New York, in order to be safe from the gallows, a man must be rich and have political influence. So Stokes will probably have to suffer the full penalty of the law, and New York will be able to say proudly, "Hanging with us is not yet played out."

It is a sad picture of social and moral depravity, this whole Stokes and Fisk business. Let us hope that it will be a warning to the many who have entered upon similar careers, dazzled by the splendor of Fisk's success, and blinded to their moral duties and responsibilities by their ambitious desires.

### THE COMING SENSATION.

**The English Universities—Investigation of Their Pecuniary Affairs—Startling Revelations Anticipated.**

Moncure D. Conway writes from London to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, as follows:

It will be remembered that some time ago Mr. Gladstone's Government, very much to the disgust of the old and comfortable professors, appointed a Commission to examine into the amount of revenues of the great universities, and what was being done with those revenues. It was feared by the public that the Commission would hardly dare to make their investigation thorough. However, I am able from authentic private information to state that the Commission is going to the very bottom of things, and they have already reached results which will make the country not only amazed but indignant. It will be shown that some millions of pounds have been accumulated from these old endowments, and that they are doing nothing whatever for the enlightenment of the mentally famished population. The old university funds amount to mountains of guano standing in the center of a barren field. Some intimations of the coming revelation, as yet only whispered, have led to a private meeting of the most eminent scholars and men of science, who have agreed to make an urgent demand that a substantial portion of this unused money shall be devoted to the aid of mature scholars and men engaged in special researches. They maintain that it should be all used, and some of it should go to teach our teachers. There are many instances of the complete cessation of researches through lack of means; and the demand which will be made for the appropriation to prevent this will be backed by the most eminent men in England. That the friends of female education have arranged to press a similar demand is well known. The prospect, therefore, is that this country will soon find itself in possession of a surplus educational fund from the unused endowments of Oxford, Cambridge, and those ancient schools where the big boys hold the little ones in slavery, that would grieve the heart of Zanzibar, which will be sufficient, if wisely distributed, to put a good education within the reach of every human being in England. Whether in that case we shall have young mediums, as is just now the case in London, raising the visible ghosts of red Indians to enlighten us, or fashionable audiences applauding eloquent Monsignors for their faith in goblin phantasms besetting cataleptic nuns, may be doubted.

### GREAT SHAKES.

**The Earthquake Shocks in Montana.**

(From the Helena (Montana) Herald, Dec. 11.)

At 4½ o'clock P. M., yesterday, 10th inst. and at 7 o'clock A. M., to-day, Helena was treated to the novelty of several earthquake shocks. The quaking was experienced in all parts of the city alike, and was accompanied by a rumbling noise, resembling that of a heavy freight train rolling through our streets. Stone and frame buildings were shaken to their foundations and doors and windows given a lively rattle. The massive granite building in which the *Herald* office is located, shook as violently as the framework of a gaunt Hoosier assailed by a fit of Wabash ague. Our stove-pipes nearly parted their joints, and had to be pounded back into their proper places. The buildings and contents in different parts of the town had similar experiences, and in one instance a crack was opened in the plastering of a stone building on Main street. King & Gillette's—in the store occupied by Loeb Bros. Considerable alarm was felt for some moments by numbers of our citizens, who suddenly conceived a notion of the efficacy of an airing, outside of their houses and places of business. The shocks yesterday evening were two in number, the second one being a quick repetition of the first, and of about equal force and duration—the two shocks lasting for a period of five seconds. The earthquake wave was evidently from west to east, or, as some contend, from northwest to southeast. The shake this morning was nearly as forcible as those of yesterday, though unaccompanied by the same rumbling sound. Dispatches from Deer Lodge state that that burgh was subject to more energetic quakes than Helena, windows being broken and crockery ware tumbled from the shelves. Eastern and Southern Montana seemed to have experienced nothing of the stirring effects of the shake.

### AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

**A Wife's Rights in her Husband's Property.**

A decision has just been made in Chicago by Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, which will have the effect of unsettling the title to a good deal of property in Illinois. The question involved was the title of a wife to real estate indirectly acquired from her husband, the latter having become bankrupt. In this case the property was conveyed by the husband to a third party, and by the third party to the wife, the husband being entirely solvent at the time of the conveyance. An injunction was applied for by the husband's creditors to restrain the wife from collecting the rents of her real estate, and the matter was carried to the Circuit Court. The grounds taken on behalf of the husband's creditors were, first, that under the Married Woman's act of Illinois the wife could not hold this property as her separate property, because property acquired from the husband is specially exempted from the provisions of the act; and second, that at common law the husband is entitled to the rents and profits of the wife's real estate during connection, unless the property has been specially limited to her separate use. Judge Drummond sustained both of these points, but also sustained a point made by opposing counsel that the Court should order a reference to ascertain whether any provision has been made for the maintenance of the wife and family, and if not, that the Court should make such provision out of the income, on the principle that where a party is seeking equity he shall first do equity. The effect of the decision is to invalidate the wife's title to the property; but a reference after adjudication in bankruptcy was ordered to ascertain the value of the income derived from the real estate in question, so that the Court might make a suitable provision for the wife and family.

### A TEMPERANCE STORY.

**Romances from the Temperance Platform.**

We do not know why it is that temperance lecturers stretch the truth out of all manner of shape so often. As good a cause as temperance ought not to require story telling that lies outside the bounds of truth. But the fact is, that more romances are uttered from the temperance platform than from any other place. From the San Francisco *Chronicle* we cut an extract from a temperance address delivered in that city by Dr. Gibbon, that beats any of Gough's stories—and that is saying a great deal. Here it is, as follows:

As a still further illustration of the power of a depraved appetite, the Doctor told a story of a ship carpenter in Philadelphia who accidentally cut his toe off with an adze. It was too late to put it on and make it grow fast again when he got home, so he put the severed extremity in a jar of alcohol, and placed it on the mantlepiece as a family memento. The Doctor advised the patient to take a little whiskey every day to keep up his strength and spirits while confined to his bed. The advice was scrupulously followed, and the patient began to relish the medicine. One day his wife went out to work away from home and neglected to procure the usual allowance of the ardent and pined for his potation. During the day the appetite grew so strong upon him that he could not resist. He hobbled out of bed to the mantle-piece and smiled at the jar containing his pickled toe. He didn't like the idea of drinking the liquor, and went back to bed. But the smell of the bottle roused the demon appetite with ten-fold power, and he soon got up and drained the bottle. This served him for a time, but the appetite soon returned and must be appeased, and to do this he got up, and there being no more liquor, took his pickled toe back to bed with him and sucked it dry.

GENERALS VON STEINMETZ and von Bettenfald have appropriately been made piers on account of their prowess in warfare.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A NEW paper has been started at Rome, Ga., called *The Pittsburgh of the South*.

OVER 1,000 American girls are now receiving their education in English schools.

PUEBLO, the metropolis of Southern Colorado, spent $500,000 in improvements last year.

WASHINGTON Territory boasts a public library containing 351 volumes, "principally Patent Office reports."

THE Khedive has concluded a loan of £2,500,000 for a short period with the Bank of Constantinople and the Societe Generale.

JUDGE SAWYER, of the Municipal Court, San Francisco, has decided that the constitutional amendments do not entitle Chinese to testify in trials in the State courts.

AT Table Mound, Iowa, a few days since, a funeral procession on arriving at the cemetery found the grave-digger at the bottom of the grave-pit, frozen to death.

THE Shaker colony in Virginia is growing very rapidly, and applicants are numerous. The colony never talks politics, goes to bed at eight, and drinks milk and weak tea.

A CORRESPONDENT thinks that the meanest man he has yet heard of is the boarding house keeper at the Highlands who would not permit a corpse to be taken from the house until his board bill was paid.

A WEALTHY New Yorker made his betrothed a Christmas present of a grand piano, an India shawl, two sets of diamonds complete, six dozen pairs of Parisian gloves, a roll of velvet, and a box for the Charity Ball.

A REPORTER was disturbed one night by a noise, which proved to be occasioned by a man fallen at his door in a fit, when he cried to his better-half: "Mary, Mary, bring my note-book and a candle directly, here's a paragraph come to the door."

NEWSPAPERS through the State of Iowa are discussing whether it would not be better to subscribe toward building factories, so as to create a home market, instead of building railroads, and then burning corn for fuel, because it does not pay to ship it.

THE Deseret *News* gives an account of a German who made special inquiries at Centerville for the small-pox hospital, finding which, he went in, taking the hand of one of the patients, swinging his blanket shawl loosely about, and otherwise acting as though he wished to carry away contagion.

THE vote for Clerk in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, was: Charles H. Taylor, 158; William S. Robinson, 64; Benjamin C. Dean, 13. Mr. Taylor was the Representative elect from Somerville, and vacates his seat to become Clerk, an office worth $3,000, and good (in expectancy) for a term of years. Robinson was Clerk ten years.

THE bridesmaids at a recent wedding in Georgia are thus described by a local paper: "It is no idle compliment to say that they are like three Graces, their faces mirroring back the purity and softness of the skies, their eyes floating in a light of dewy tenderness, or throwing radiant flashes from the inner shrines of thought, like jewel-tinted sparkles caught from broken rainbows."

CAN no way possibly be invented to render street cars comfortable in cold weather, and thus avoid the coughs, colds and consumptions daily acquired from sitting on ice-cold seats, with the feet in wet straw and the head constantly exposed to strong drafts of air? Will not some philanthropic corporation take the matter under advisement, and if the thing cannot be accomplished, say so, and set the hearts of many at rest who think it can?

THERE has been a terrific rise in prices at Rome. None but the long-pursed can this year afford a Roman winter. Furnished houses are nearly double last year's price, and apartments, which three years ago were procurable for $100 a month, now cost $160. It is hinted that probably these charges will prove so prohibitory to most pockets, that there will be a dearth of visitors, and next year, not improbably, an abatement in rents.

ABOUT seventy of the most distinguished members of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States have addressed a letter to ex-Associate Justice Nelson, expressive of their deep regret that they are compelled to part with him, paying a high compliment to his learning, sagacity, impartiality, and integrity as a jurist, and assuring him that he carries with him into private life the universal respect of the people of the United States.

ARTISIAN wells are multiplying in Chicago, twenty-one of them having already been bored, all of them successfully. The well at Kenwood, just south of Chicago, 325 feet deep, and 6½ inches in diameter at the bottom, yield 650 gallons per minute. It cost about $6,000. Another well in the business centre of Chicago, is 1,600 feet deep, yields 325 gallons per minute, and cost $7,000. The usual depth is from 1,200 to 1,300 feet. The deepest well—1,400 feet—is at DeKalb, Ill. It has a bore of only 3½ inches, and the discharge is small.

A SAN FRANCISCO father recently brought his daughter Fannie, aged sixteen, before a police court, asking her committal to the industrial school, and as the girl appeared to be greatly in need of some some salutary restraint, the application was about to be granted, when the budding lass accomplished an effectual stay of proceedings by producing proofs that she had been married two years before. The old man's eyes fairly hung out when he realized that the little girl he had been busily thrashing for so long had all the time been another man's wife.

FRENCH Courts hold railway companies strictly responsible in damages for accidents to their employes as well as to passengers and the general public. Relatives of an engineer and fireman killed a year ago have just recovered against the Lyons line large verdicts, which, besides a capital sum, include a yearly income to the widow, mother-in-law and children of the persons killed. If our law inflicted such penalties it would soon be found the wisest economy for the roads to have few broken rails and misplaced switches.

ACCORDING to the Macon *Enterprise* of the 2d inst., the recent accident on the Macon and Western Georgia Railroad, by which seven negroes and one white man were killed, was due in part to the intoxication of the engineer on one of the trains. The Atlanta bound train collided at two o'clock on Thursday morning with the train for Macon, several miles above Bear Creek, which is seventy miles from Macon, and is the passing point for the trains. Johnson's condition at the time is said to have been the sole cause of the collision, and it was at first supposed that he had disappeared, but it was afterwards found that he was severely injured himself.

THE Oregon papers are making fun of the last earthquake. It is perhaps the natural reaction from the alarm occasioned. It certainly, if we may believe all the papers tell us, affected persons in quite different ways. Probably some of our young friends, in their courting days, will tell us that this, for instance, was the most natural thing in the world. A young lady and a gentleman were out walking at the time. About half an hour after, they returned from their promenade and then learned, for the first time, that there had anything unusual occurred. People rushed into the streets scantily clad. One loving husband who had "just stepped out to see a man on business," rushed home with a billiard cue that he had forgotten to replace, in his hand. His wife has vetoed all future business engagements after 8 o'clock P. M. The next little item we take as we find it. One irascible gentleman jumped from bed, scantily attired, possessed himself of the cowhide, and made for the room up stairs of his boys, and rushed in with "I'll show you how to be fighting at this time of night." Being told it was an earthquake, he sheepishly retired to bed, and the boys escaped for once the promised chastisement.

### THE VINEYARDS OF FRANCE.

**The Foe of the French Grape.**

M. Armand, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writes very despondingly to the Academie des Sciences, as to the disastrous increase in the ravages made by the philloxera among the French vineyards. He feels persuaded that in a few years' time the whole of the vines in Provence will have disappeared, unless some means of destroying the insect can be discovered. M. Cornu, who has been dispatched into the Bordeaux country by the Government to report on the increasing damage caused by this scourge, decares that in nearly all the vineyards which run down to the river banks the plants seem to have dried up, and that the vineyards in other situations have been attacked in such a way that the devastationis circular in shape, whence the expressive name of "oil spots," which indicates that the malady has spread from the centre to the circumference. The philloxera has not confined its attention to the vine, but trees everywhere in the same neighborhood having also suffered. It is agreed, that as no remedy for the evil has yet been discovered, the wisest plan would be to trace it back to its place of origin in America, with a view to investigating by what process its excessive multiplication is prevented.


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Ailworth, F. Rahm, G. Pohlman, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Nott. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

## PERSONAL.

MOSES H. GRINNELL is in London.

KING KAMEHAMEHA died of dropsy.

PAULINE LUCCA has put $7,000 in registered United States bonds.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS becomes Governor of Indiana January 13.

IT is now alleged that Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, teaches Sunday school.

MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN, one of the heroines of the rebellion, is lying quite sick at Virginia City, Nevada Territory.

THE trial of Mrs. Wharton for the attempted poisoning of Eugene Van Ness, will come up before the Circuit Court of Ann Arundel county, Md., this week.

NEW YORK, last week, contributed its quota to the necrological list of centenarians in the person of Mrs. Catherine Cahill, who died at the age of one hundred and five.

MAYOR EDWARDS, of Tallahassee, Fla., not only serves without salary, but has turned into the city treasury $370 accruing from official fees during the past year.

THE young English barrister, Hubert de Burgh, who attempted suicide on his wedding night, but was sewed up, and is now convalescent, has been sued by the jilted fair one for $20,000, to mend her shattered affections.

MRS. SARAH WARNER BROOKS, otherwise known as the Florence Nightingale of Massachusetts, was, on Christmas, the recipient of a handsomely engrossed testimonial from the convicts in the State Prison at Charlestown.

MR. DAVID THOMAS, a venerable resident of Catasaqua, Pa., was, in 1839, the first to smelt iron ores successfully with anthracite coal, and has lived to see two-thirds of all the iron in the United States made by the use of the same coal.

PROFESSOR ALBONI, of Naples, resuscitated a dying woman by the blood of a lamb, the revivifying blood being forced through a tube into the arteries by the pulsations of the animal's heart. The disposition of that lady should be like the blood which flows in her veins—lamb-like.

JOSEPHINE MCCARTHY, the Albany doctress, who killed a man named Hall on a horse car at Utica, some time ago, while attempting to shoot a Mr. Thompson, a lover who had discarded her, and who went scot free as most female murderers do now adays, is back in Albany advertising herself as a doctress.

REV. DAVID H. CLARK has severed his connection with the Unitarian Church of Northumberland, this State. Mr. Clark is very able, but has shocked his old congregation by a union with those who accept every result of science and learning without seeking to harmonize them with the Bible and truth.

THE term of service of Hon. Thomas W. Osborne as United States Senator from Florida will expire with the present Congress. Among those who aspire to the position are Chief Justice Randall, brother of ex-Postmaster General Randall; Horatio Jenkins, Jr.; Harrison Reed, the present Governor of the State; John Tyler, son of the late ex-President Tyler; General Sanford, and F. A. Dockray, formerly Collector of the Port of Jacksonville. All these are white men. Among the negro candidates are State Senator Meacham, of Jefferson, and Assemblyman Scott, of Duval.

### Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER.—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

LAVIELL'S. LAVIELL'S. LAVIELL'S. LAVIELL'S.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT REMEDY

The finest and best preparation known.

Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JNO. D. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,

Cor. Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Faber & Van Doren,

3867 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn and Sixth Sts., Pittsburgh.

Open Day and Evening.

Affords advantages for the thorough practical Education of Young Men possessed by no other School in the country. In addition to the Course of Study pursued in other Business Colleges, is added a Comprehensive Practical Course in

Actual Business and Practical Banking.

Business Men and others invited to call, examine and compare with other Schools and methods of instruction.

A. C. WILEY, Professor of Penmanship.

For large Descriptive Circular, containing full particulars, call at the College, or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

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## M. B. Cochran & Co.,

121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Judson Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oct4-MWF

## Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,

NO. 141 WOOD STREET,

Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in

Photograph and Picture Frames

which they offer at reasonable prices.

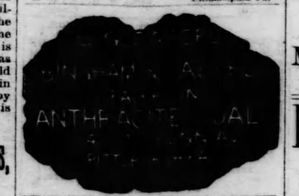
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses a Specialty. de18-MWF

## DREKA

Fine Stationery
AND
Card Engraving.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

MWF 1032 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia Pa.




## Hazard Powder Company's

SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD,

AT LOW PRICES.

Safety Fuse constantly on hand.

ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Bercuit street, (late Irwin Street,
PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

## WHITE GOODS!

Plain, Striped and Plaid Nainsooks,
Plain, Striped and Plaid Jaconets,
India Twills and Victoria Lawns,
Irish Linen and Skirt Fronts,

Tidies and Handkerchiefs,

Two Button Kid Gloves,
Two Button Opera Shades,
Bareges and Donna Maria,

SPANISH LACES,
Guipure Laces,
FELT SKIRTS
Broche Shawls,
Wool Shawls, &c.,

A good assortment at

Popular Prices

AT

## WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal St., Allegheny.

## JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Market Street.

## SEASONABLE GOODS

AT

## REDUCED PRICES.

COUNTRY BLANKETS,

COLORED BLANKETS.

Barred Dressed Flannels,

FELT SKIRTS,

Men's Underwear,

Ladies' and Child's Underwear,
Cardigan Jackets,
Scarfs, Nubias,
Knit Wool Mitts and Gloves.

HOSIERY,

Gents' Half Hose,
Country Knit Socks,
Buck Gaunts and Gloves,
Chinchilla Gauntlets,

Black Velveteens,

Black and Colored Silk Velveteens,

CLOAKING VELVETS,

Silk Fishues,
Hemmed Silk Scarfs,
Black and Colored Reps and Turquoise,

HANDKERCHIEFS

Braids, Tapes, Corsets, Buttons,

CORDS AND TASSELS,

Dress and Cloak Trimmings,

Fringes, Gimps, &c.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 and 79 Market Street.

## NEW GOODS

Opened Since January 1st.

DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.

Full Line in all Departments

Suited to present season.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.

## Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,

239 AND 241 LIBERTY STREET.

## HOLIDAY GOODS!

AT

## Macrum & Carlisle's

NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.

FINE LACE GOODS.

EMBROIDERED AND INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS,

Silk and Cashmere Scarfs.

GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
FINE HOSIERY,
SLIPPER PATTERNS.

INFANTS' HOODS AND SACQUES.

ZEPHER KNIT GOODS,
SUSPENDERS, BOWS, &c.
SILK, CASHMERE AND KNIT MUFFLERS.

JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES.

DOLLS,

And many other useful Holiday Gifts, at

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

## HENRY McCALLUM,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

CARPETS!

EVERY GRADE

BODY BRUSSELS

$1.75 PER YARD.

DRY GOODS.

## Monday, Jan. 6, '73,

AT

## WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal St., Allegheny.

## 31

## AN ABSOLUTE BARGAIN

2,000 YARDS

Heavy Black Poplin Alpaca,

AT 31c. THE 50c QUALITY.

We offer the above Poplins at an astounding low price, and we are willing to compare with goods being retailed at 50 cents. Call and examine.

## 500 Pairs Shirts and Drawers,

At 62c to close, former price $1.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS,

TO CLEAR OUT.

2,000 yards at 12½c, of 25, 37½ and 50c Goods.
3,000 yards at 25c, of 50, 75 and 62 Goods.

## New Dress Goods.

NEW SATINES, NEW CASHMERES, IN SAGE COLORINGS.

## BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal Street, Allegheny.

P. S.—We keep up a full stock of Dress Goods all through the season, therefore customers have fresh assortment to select from. jan

## JOS. HORNE & CO.

Will continue to offer during the

## MONTH OF JANUARY

Previous to the annual taking of Stock.

VERY MANY

## GOOD BARGAINS

IN

SEASONABLE

AND

## DESIRABLE GOODS,

AT THEIR

## RETAIL STORES,

NOS. 107 AND 109

PENN AVENUE.

## H. J. LYNCH,

# RIVER DISASTERS.

## The Ice Gorge at Cincinnati Broken.

## DAMAGE TO STEAMBOATS.

## One Hundred Barges Swept Away.

CINCINNATI, December 31.—The ice gorge above this city broke this morning at two o'clock, and swept away the coal fleet at Bronson's Landing. At McCoy's and Brown's Coal Landings, above the Suspension bridge, the ice has not yet moved, and everything is intact, but serious trouble is expected when it does give way. The steamer Mountain Boy is sunk, and the Messenger is in a sinking condition.

The damage roughly estimated, as caused at this point, is put at from $150,000 to $200,000. There are about nineteen feet of water. The flow of ice started at five o'clock this evening; then, an hour later, commenced running again. The inbound tiers of coal in the rapid rising of the river and the retarded movement of ice indicated a gorge below at the mouth of the Great Miami.

The shell ice in ice barges torn loose at the lower landing and carried down the river and indefinitely. The Fifth street ferry boat has been torn loose and carried down the river three days. Her fate is not known. The steam wheel steamer Kate Putnam was struck at seven o'clock and sunk. The water is in her cabin. The value of the boat was $15,000, owned by Reuben Foster. It was insured for $6,000 in Cincinnati and Marrietta offices.

The little steamer Daniel Boone has been crowded ashore by the Ohio No. 4. Her cabin was nearly smashed to splinters by the upper guard of the Ohio No. 4. Damage $2,000.

The stern wheel steamer Messenger, old, worth 20,000, had one of her engines badly damaged by being crowded by boats lying along side near the current of the river.

The Riley Hogue has been shoved ashore, but the rise of water is floating her again. The barge Nightingale has sunk. She was worth $1,500.

About one hundred barges have been torn loose and taken away. Their average value is $10,000 each. Some of these barges may be recovered, but it is not probable that many will be saved. The barges chiefly belong to coal dealers, the gas company and stone dealers. The barges were harbored at lower Covington, when last winter they escaped.

Later intelligence shows that nearly all the barges were empty, and very little coal has been lost. The losses are distributed among a great number of persons.

The Kate Putnam was owned by Drown Hall and Rue, Curtiss & Nye, all of Marietta.

The Mountain Boy, which sunk this morning, is entirely under water this evening.

The Annie Laurie is thought to be greatly exposed to the flood of ice from the Licking, but has not yet been hurt.

It is expected the Licking will open to-night, which will relieve the whole body of ice, causing the river four or five feet here, and may destroy every boat at the landing. Few boats above Broadway are out of reach of damage from the Licking breaking up. The boatmen expect it to-night, with much apprehension. This evening the ice had nearly stopped flowing here, indicating almost certainly a firm gorge below. Several boats are anchored in the middle of the river, with full steam. The pressure on the bow-fasts driving them ashore has been so great as to bend and groove in the great stanchions of the New Orleans wharf boat by the pushing of steamers alongside of it.

At half-past ten o'clock the river gorged, and stopped running, but in a few minutes after broke it started to move slowly. The dread of the result from the overflow of the Licking and the Fifth street ferry boat was thrown on dry land on the Kentucky shore, opposite the lower part of the city. About fifty barges have been crushed to pieces and scattered along the shore on both sides of the river in the lower part of the city. At one o'clock the river was still, and the Licking had not run out.

# MILWAUKEE.

## Commerce of 1872—Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Life — The Manufacturing Interests.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., December 31.—The annual report of the commerce of Milwaukee for 1872 shows the receipts and shipments of various products as follows: Receipts: Flour, 215,977 bbls.; wheat, 13,275,726 bushels; oats, 1,608,068 bushels; corn, 2,041,196 bushels; rye, 410,120 bushels; barley, 1,447,569 bushels. The shipments of wheat and flour reduced to wheat footings 17,624,831 bushels.

SENTENCED TO THE STATE PRISON FOR LIFE.

Louis Pothke was to-day sentenced to the state prison for life, for the murder of his wife, last fall.

THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST.

The *Sentinel* of to-*morrow* morning will contain an account of the manufacturing interest of this city for the past year, from which the following items are taken: The amount paid out from all articles, $20,000,000. The principal articles are lumber, $6,000,000; tanners, $2,500,000; clothing, 2,000,000; tobacco and cigars, $2,500,000; beer, 2,000,000. The balance in miscellaneous. 5,000 men are employed.

# NEVADA.

## Struggle for the Senatorship.

VIRGINIA, December 31.—Notwithstanding the election of Jno. F. Jones, now Superintendent of the Crown Point mine, at Gold Hill, as the successor of Senator Nye, has been regarded as a foregone conclusion, strong efforts are in progress to secure enough disaffected Republicans to unite with the Democrats to elect Thomas Fitch. The *Territorial Enterprise*, in a leader this morning, treats the question as virtually settled before the primaries in favor of Jones, and is confident the combination will be successful. It says: "To maintain their rights, and to secure the fulfilment of their expressed wishes, the people have to pursue a protracted fuss and struggle with him anew on the very threshhold of the legislative halls. Let the conflict be of so memorable and terrible a character as will deter all future public enemies from treading a similar course, that the members of the Legislature should make a common cause with the public in dealing out stern retribution to every one who attempts to destroy its character or conspire against the rights and expressed wishes of the people.

The Legislature meets on Monday.

# CASUALTIES.

## A Passenger Coach Thrown Down An Embankment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., December 31.—A collision occurred early this morning in the Indianapolis yard, between a freight train on the I. & C. R. R. and a through passenger car from Cincinnati to Peoria, Ill., which was being transferred from the C. H. & I. to the C. C. C. & I. The passenger coach was thrown from the track into Pogues' run, down an embankment ten or twelve feet. The car was filled with passengers and turned over on its side. One lady and two children were seriously hurt, but none fatally injured.

# POTTSVILLE, PA.

## The Coal Mining Troubles.

POTTSVILLE, January 2.—The coal operators having made a compromise proposition for 1873, namely: the basis of 1872, sliding down if coal declines as low as $2.25 per ton as the minimum, this has been presented through the President of the Workingmens' Benevolent Association, and until it is known what there will be for acceptance or refusal. All the collieries as far as heard from are now stopped, but it is expected that the men will accept the offer and work will be speedily resumed.

# CALIFORNIA.

## The War With the Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 31.—The military are to fight the Modoc Indians have not yet succeeded in drawing the warriors out from their stronghold in Ben Wright Cave. Every strategem that he has failed. Howitzers and bombshells from Fort Vancouver will be used against them. More troops have been stationed at Fort Hoskins. Captain Jack's band has been increased to over one hundred well armed fighting men.

## Afraid of the Gallows.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 31.—William Clark, convicted of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday next, committed suicide to-day. He complained of feeling unwell this morning, and remained in his cell. Breakfast-time was noticed until about one o'clock. A physician was called to see him, and it was discovered that he had taken morphine. The morphine had been concealed in a piece of fruit's cay paper, and inclosed in a letter addressed to his wife. The poison was applied immediately, but without effect, and he died at two o'clock. It is not known from what source he obtained the poison.

## Report of the Auditor of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., 31.—The Auditor's report for the fiscal year, which now in Cincinnati corresponds with the calendar year, shows four and a half millions receipts, and a small surplus over all the expenditures. The revenue collected in Ohio in the first collection district in December was $625,000, of which $515,000 were from spirits.

## Congressional Election in the Bradford District.

ELMIRA, N. Y., January 2.—At a special election held to-day in the Bradford district of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of Mr. Mercur, Mr. Dunnel, Republican, was elected by about 1,000 majority over Victor E. Piollet.

## Susan B. Anthony in Jail.

ROCHESTER, December 31.—Yesterday afternoon fourteen of the women held for illegal voting at the late election gave bail to appear in the Albany Court. Susan B. Anthony refused to furnish bail, and was remanded to jail.

## MONONGAHELA PRESBYTERY.

**The U. P's. in Council—Rev. John Galley Elected Moderator—Rev. S. B. Reed Resigns the Pastorate of the Fifth Church —His Reasons—The Eighth Church— Delegates to the General Assembly—An Official Statement of the Fifth Church Difficulty.**

The Presbytery of the Monongahela of the United Presbyterian Church met, pursuant to adjournment, in the Second U. P. church, Sixth avenue, Rev. T. H. Hanna, pastor, yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. The attendance of members was large, and several interesting items of business discussed during the sitting. The constituency prayer was offered by the outgoing Moderator, Rev. T. H. Hanna. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Presbytery proceeded to elect a Moderator for the ensuing year. Rev. John Galley, pastor of the Fourth church, was chosen. Rev. Matthew Clark received a certificate of dismissal to Connemaugh Presbytery. Rev. W. A. Fulton, Dr. J. S. Easton, and Rev. Mr. Patterson were invited to sit as ex-natilitate members.

The Rev. S. B. Reed, pastor of the Fifth church, tendered his resignation of said church, which was accepted and laid on the table. The Clerk was instructed to notify the congregation to appear by their commissioners and show cause, if it has any, why the resignation should not be accepted. The following is a verbatim copy of Mr. Reed's resignation and reason therefor:

To Monongahela Presbytery to meet in the Second U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1872.

*Dear Brethren:* I hereby tender to you my resignation of the charge of the Fifth U. P. Church, Pittsburgh. My reasons for the step are the following:

1. Hostility to the Revised Psalm Book.
2. Opposition to Missionary Contributions.
3. Unrequited toil.

S. B. REED.

The financial agent, Rev. W. J. Reed, made a statement of the funds of the Presbytery.

Rev. W. J. Reed offered the following resolution.

1. That the Presbytery of Monongahela earnestly recommend the Board of Church Extention to appropriate to the Eighth church, Pittsburgh, five thousand dollars as a loan and twenty-five hundred dollars as a donation, subject to the usual regulations of the Board.

2. That a committee, consisting of Rev. W. J. Reed, be appointed to present the recommendation to the Board, and urge its adoption.

3. That a committee, consisting of Rev. W. J. Reed, Samuel Mahood and Rev. Jno. S. Sands, be appointed to prepare and publish in the *United Presbyterian*, a statement of the wants and prospects of the Eighth church, commending it to the liberality of the churches in this city and vicinity.

That the Committee to be appointed by the third resolution be also appointed a Financial Committee to solicit and receive contributions which may be made to said church.

On motion, Mansfield congregation was earnestly recommended to the Board of Church Extension.

The committee on the misunderstanding in the Eleventh Church, Temperanceville, reported and offered a resolution to the effect, that one of the members be requested to resign.

Objection was made to the report by Dr. Kerr, and others, who eulogized that member highly.

After a lengthened discussion the paper was referred to the following committee: Dr. Kerr, Rev. J. C. Boyd and Dr. Brown, to report during the session.

Presbytery next entered into an election of delegates to the next General Assembly. The following is the result:

Ministers—Principals: Revs. T. H. Hanna, R. B. Ewing, Dr. Kerr, W. P. Shaw; alternates: Revs. W. H. Andrew, C. B. Hatch, Dr. Greer, John Galley.

Elders—Principals: James M. Brown, W. W. Greer, George M. Reed, W. Glass; alternates: Col. J. B. Glenn, R. Brankstone, S. George and S. Cook.

On motion Presbytery adjourned for dinner, to meet 2½ o'clock.

Presbytery then adjourned in a body to the dining rooms of the Young Men's Home, Duquesne Way, where a substantial and bountiful repast was provided. During the discussion of the good things provided by the brethren, Rev. Warner Long, Superintendent of the Home, being called upon, proceeded to make an address upon the origin, workings and great success of this noble institution. Mr. Long politely gave his visitors all the desired information, and conducted as many as desired through the building.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Presbytery resumed its sitting at 2½ o'clock, the Moderator in the chair.

Proceeded to the order of the day, namely, to hear a discourse from Mr. John S. McKee, as part of his trial for license. The text chosen was Romans vi. ch. 23 v.—last clause of the verse—"But the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."

The sermon was one of unusual ability, and although Mr. McKee presents a youthful appearance, he gives promise of great abilities.

Members of Presbytery proceeded to offer criticisms on the discourse, and were unanimous in their approval, and it was heartily approved and sustained for the object for which it was delivered.

A call from Verona, Pa., to Rev. J. D. Jones. On motion of Rev. S. B. Reed the call was sustained as regular. On motion of Rev. J. C. Boyd, the call was ordered to be forwarded to Franklin Presbytery for acceptance. On motion, Rev. T. H. Hanna was appointed to sit on board of missions at the next General Assembly.

Dr. Kerr read a paper having in view the settlement of difficulties in Temperanceville congregation. The committee recommended that all the officers of the congregation be requested to resign, so as to reorganize the congregation. A commission was appointed to carry out the appointment of Presbytery.

After the transaction of some unimportant items the Presbytery adjourned to meet in the Fifth church.

The resignation of Rev. S. B. Reed, under such peculiar circumstances, created a great deal of sorrow and genuine sympathy in the Presbytery. We were cognizant of all the particulars of the affair for some time, but by desire of those interested we deferred to mention it, but as the matter has been made public we refer to it briefly.

As is generally known, the United Presbyterian denomination has, after many years' preparation, adopted, at the meeting of the General Assembly in 1871, a new version of the Psalmody. The poetical version now in use and from time immemorial, is the one known as "Rouse's Version." Owing to the change of words in the English language and the changed circumstances of the church, a new and more modernized version was demanded. The book has now been obtained, authorized by the church and adopted into many congregations. Some time since the Sabbath school teachers in Mr. Reed's church, feeling the need of music more adapted to the children, requested the session to grant them leave to introduce the new version. This was acceded to by the session, but certain parties objected, and thus a division arose. To harmonize all parties a congregational meeting was called to take a vote on the matter. The meeting was held on Monday evening. On the Sabbath previous the pastor had referred to the matter at some length, and intimated that in case the people would reject the newly authorized version he could resign. When the hour of meeting on Monday evening had arrived, the auditorium of the church was crowded with members and those interested. The pastor was present, and by virtue of his position, was about to take the chair; on a vote being taken he was rejected, and a member of session was chosen. He took his hat and left the meeting, deeply wounded at the unkindness. After a good deal of discussion a vote was taken when it was found that the "old version party" had a majority of eight—one hundred being in favor of the new, and one hundred and eight of the old. Presbytery meeting next day, Mr. Reed offered his resignation. The new version party claim that the entire proceedings, according to Presbyterial order, is illegal, that the Congregational meeting was illegal, and that according to the Book of Discipline it was the province of the session—and of them alone—to order the proposed change. They further claim that the other party is disloyal to the law of the church, and that in case of a division the minority could retain the property.

Rev. S. B Reed was some twelve or thirteen years ago pastor of the First U. P. Church, and after a pastorate of about two years resigned and organized the Fifth U. P. Church. This church has had a history of almost unprecedented success. It is now one of the largest congregations in the two cities. Mr. Reed is beloved and respected by the brethren of the ministry and by all classes. He is a man of wonderful devotion to his work. He has many eminent qualities of head and heart. He is marked among his brethren for his meekness, gentleness and piety. As a missionary among the poor of the city, he is second to no superior in the city. This matter falls on him with crushing effect, and he seems to think that his brightest hopes are blasted. We hope, however, that the worst may not be realized, but that better course may prevail, that peace, harmony and brotherly love may soon return.

"Behold how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well,
Together such as brethren are
In unity to dwell."

—*Rouse's Version.*

## Partial Financial Returns of the County Officers.

Following are partial returns from county offices for the year just closed: Sheriff Fleming, fees of office, $31,760.47; For Sheriff advertising, $3,919.90; Prothonotary Ross' fees, $21,079.21; Recorder Wharton's fees, $40,411.88; Clerk Brown, (Quarter Sessions), $10,835.89; Clerk Hiland, (Orphans' Court), $3,062.96; Register Gray's fees, $5,345.03; District Attorney Bayne's fees, $6,277.25; Coroner West, $2,220.60.

The Coroner made his own salary and $220 for the county. The District Attorney made his salary—$4,000—and $1,800 for the county. Mr. Hiland, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Register Gray, Clerk Brown, Recorder Hogg and Sheriff Fleming did not come under the fee bill.

**Messrs. C. Coleman & Son,** of the Duquesne Wagon Works, Marion avenue, Allegheny, are daily turning out work which they will guarantee to be equal to the best, and yet sold at from 15 to 25 per cent. cheaper than in the East. Their stock includes Farm, Southern and Platform Spring Wagons, and as a specialty, the Combined Patent Self-Oiling Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon, surpassing all others in durability, lightness of draught and cheapness also, all descriptions of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. This is one of the oldest establishments of the character in Western Pennsylvania and enjoys a reputation second to none. 8

**Letters Held for Postage.**—Hon. Edgar Cowan, Greensburg, Pa., 3; Miss Bell Hacett, Ensworth, Pa., 3; Capt. J. K. Barbour Franklin, Pa., 3; Dr. J. Shaffer, Elizabeth, Pa., 3; Miss Phillips, Corry, Pa., 3; Sisters of Mercy, St. A. Phillips, Corry, Pa., 3; Sisters of Mercy, St. Francis, P., 1; Adam McHastie, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2; Samuel Strub, Toledo, Ohio, 3.

## A RELIABLE HOUSE.

**One of Pittsburgh's Representative Firms —An Old and Sound Establishment—The Wholesale Grocery House of Messrs. John Wilson & Son—Notes of Interest to Purchasers.**

One of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable of Pittsburgh's representative business houses is that of Messrs. John Wilson & Son, the well known wholesale grocery establishment, No. 297 Liberty street. The house dates its origin back to the year so memorable in the annals of Pittsburgh, 1845, when the business was commenced on Liberty street, from which thoroughfare it has never been removed. The senior member of the present firm, Mr. John Wilson, was one of the partners in the early house and for twenty-seven years has been actively identified with the trade, in which he has won a wide reputation for careful business tact, and fair honorable dealing in every transaction, so that to-day, none of our merchants is held in higher esteem. For many years he was associated with Mr. John Watt, well known in commercial circles, but about five years ago this gentleman retired, and his interest was taken by Mr. George W. Wilson, one of the present leaders of the house. The young partner had been associated in business relations with his father so long, that he became thoroughly versed in the mysteries of the trade, and the new firm gained to him a valuable acquisition. With the change, came also a removal into more commodious quarters, and the location at present occupied, was selected for the new headquarters. This building, No. 297 Liberty street, is a handsome four story brick structure with iron front, complete in all its apartments, and especially adapted for the purpose designed. It is one of the largest houses of the kind in the city—which was a necessity, as the firm enjoys a trade not excelled by any other Pittsburgh house in the same branch. From basement to fourth floor is stocked with goods, every article of which is warranted to be of the best character. In order to facilitate the movement of the goods, as occasion requires, from floor to floor to another, the house is supplied with a Reedy Patent Steam Hoisting apparatus, put up by Mr. Wm. Cunningham, the local agent in this city. This is one of the most perfect and simple contrivances we have ever seen, and is a noticeable feature in the building.

The trade carried on at the house is purely that of wholesale grocers, and there is everything in the store that purchasers of these class of goods could desire. Messrs. Wilson & Son are never behind the times, but keep up their stock fresh, and are ready to respond to all calls. They enjoy a very large trade throughout Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, and if a large patronage is any criterion, they must offer their patrons, the best of terms with the best of goods. Among their specialties just now, flour takes the lead; they are the agents for the celebrated brands, Polar Star, Highland Chief, Zenith, Ohio State, Star of the West. Special attention is also given to tobacco, their brands being Wilson's Extra, Wilson's Fine City and Dictator, Double Thick Navy 5's, Single Navy 3's and Pounds. Their general line of groceries is also large and carefully selected, and we know of no house in Pittsburgh we can more cordially recommend. Those of our friends who wish to purchase wholesale in the grocery trade, get goods at the most moderate prices, and receive courteous treatment, should extend their patronage to the house of John Wilson & Son, 297 Liberty street.

## DECEMBER REPORTS.

**Notes from the Various Departments—Record of Public Business During the Past Month.**

The following are the reports from some of the public offices, showing business transacted during the month just closed:

REGISTERS OFFICE.

Register Gray reports the following list of wills admitted to probate and letters of administration granted:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

| Decedent. | Executors. |
|---|---|
| Hannah Donaldson | George Roberts. |
| Arad H. Harvey | { Fayette Brown. D. N. White. |
| Rachael Dickson | Dr. A. Dickson, Candless. |
| Wm. S. McKee | { Henry S. McKee. Stewart McKee. Hattie M. Lorenz. |
| Andreas Kramer | George Kramer. |
| James McKee | James McKee. |
| James Taylor | Martha Taylor. |
| Elias Jones | { David Forsyth. John Skiles. |
| Peter Bisehler | Christ. Schauer. |
| George Davies | George Chaddick. |
| David Clements | John Wylie. |
| Christina McMullan | Henry R. Chalfant. |
| Dennis Leonard | { John Leonard. Sarah Leonard. |
| Frederick Martin | Mary Martin. |
| Johnathan K. Clowes | Margaret J. Clowes. Harlow F. Dunham. |
| Robert D. Bradey | Mary Brady. |
| James Ewing, Jr | Saml. J. Ewing. |
| Peter Kaltenborn | { Dorothea L. Kaltenborn. Jos. C. McMath. |
| Robt. McMath | { David McMath. Sylvester A Cosgrave. Wm. M. Cosgrave. |
| Henrietta Cosg ave. | |

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

| Decedent. | Agent. | Bond. |
|---|---|---|
| John Pelkerton | J. W. McCaskey | $ 100 |
| Dr. Daniel McMeal | c. b. n. c. t. a. Jos. S. Cook, Esq. | 5,0 0 |
| Wm. Kuechlin | Rev. Fred. Schleat | 200 |
| Samuel Martin | Rev. Martin | 200 |
| Elizabeth Huston | J. W. Guy | 200 |
| Augustus Kuhn | Mary Kuhn | 2,000 |
| Chas. F. A. Knapp | Mrs. Mary Knapp | 5,000 |
| James Carroll | D. W. C. Carroll | 600 |
| Elizabeth Buckler | James Buckler | 1,000 |
| Elizabeth Elliott | Andrew Elliott | 200 |
| Rev. J. Knox | { Alex. Bradley. W. W. Knox. S. B. McElroy. | 10,000 |
| Wm. S. Gill | Wm. S. Gill | 6,000 |
| James Corbitt | Thos. McMahon | 100 |
| James E. Gill | James L. Black | 100 |
| Benedict Bichsel | Susanna Bichsel | 20,000 |
| G. S. Stevenson | G. R. Stevenson | 200 |
| Thos. B. Graham | { Eleanor Unks. S. T. Unks. | 4,000 |
| John Unks | | 1,000 |
| Michael Shelaby | W. H. Shelaby | 300 |

CORONER'S MONTHLY REPORT.

County Coroner West holds inquests on nineteen persons during the month of December. Their names and causes of death are as follows: 3d Dec. Anna Nieman, natural; 3d Dec. Jacob Neyer, heart disease; 4th Dec. Catherine McSmith, natural causes; 5th Dec. Unknown Man run over at the outer depot; 5th Dec. Charles J. Korrman, natural causes; 9th and 10th, John Purcell, struck by locomotive; 11th, Unknown Man, intemperance; 12th, John Unks, gun shot wound; 15th and 16th, William Hawe, caught between the cars; 17th, Charles Horn, run over by a wagon; 19th, James Johnson, caught between the bumpers of two freight cars; 22d Francis Klinginsmith, appoplexy; 23d, Charles W. Walker, run over by the cars; 24th, Peter Blockinger suicide, and John Steen, infant, smothered to death in bed; 26th, William Conway, falling down stairs, and John Feley, congestion of the brain caused by intemperance; 30th, Thomas Bannon, congestion of the lungs caused by intemperance.

## U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

**Interesting Resume of the Business of 1872.**

United States District Attorney Swoope has just completed his annual report of the operations in this District, to the Department of Justice, for the year just closed. Following is the report:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of cases disposed of | 175 |
| Civil cases | 60 |
| Of these Judgments for U. S | 55 |
| Discontinued | 5 |
| Amount of Judgments recovered | $141,186 28 |
| Amount collected | 57,638 29 |
| Amount paid U. S. witnesses during the year | $ 16,304 40 |
| Criminal cases disposed of | 115 |
| Convictions | 99 |
| Acquittals | 4 |
| Not. prossed, chiefly duplicate, bills | 12 |
| Cases pending for trial, Jan. 1, 1873 | 334 |
| Prisoners in Allegheny County Jail | 7 |
| U. S. Prisoners in the jails of the District, 31st December, 1872 | 12 |
| U. S. Prisoners in Western Penitentiary | 31 |
| U. S. Prisoners discharged from Penitentiary during year | 14 |
| U. S. Prisoners pardoned during year | 7 |

In the New York *Times* we find the report of the United States District Attorney of that city. It will be seen that in the number of cases disposed of, and in the proportion of convictions, this district surpasses that, although it is classed as the largest in the country. In the United States District Attorney's office, $10,899 54 have been paid as witness fees. There are two hundred and forty-nine criminal cases pending, according to the records in the District Attorney's office, and fifty-two have been terminated during the year, twenty-five being convictions, acquittals, and twenty-one suits were discontinued. Of the suits pending twenty-five are Custom House cases, eighty-four internal revenue suits, twenty-one Postoffice cases, thirty violations of the Enforcement Act, fifteen violations of the Naturalization act, and seventy-eight miscellaneous. Of the cases terminated, three were Custom House, eighty-nine internal revenue, fifteen Postoffice, twenty-five miscellaneous.

**Arrest of a Mail Robber.**

Officer Pender, of the United States service, arrived yesterday in the city, from Sharon, Mercer county, having in charge a young man named Samuel Williams, who is charged with embezzling and mutilating letters in the Sharon postoffice. It is alleged that numerous money letters have been missed from the office, and that others were found to have been opened just enough to allow a person to see whether or not they contained money. Williams is a nephew of the postmaster, and is charged with being the guilty party. He has a preliminary hearing before Commissioner McCandless this morning, and was committed to jail for a further hearing on Monday next.

In the United States District Court yesterday morning a hearing was had in the *habeas corpus* case of Adam Bubenheimer as relator, and Lieutenant Rogers U. S. A. as respondent. A writ was issued on Tuesday last by Judge McCandless, on application of the relator, directing Lieut. Rogers to produce in court the body of Henry Bubenheimer, held in his custody.

Lieutenant Rodgers appeared in Court with the prisoner, and in response to the writ answered that he was legally detained by the military authorities. District Attorney Swoope, who appeared for the Government, raised the point that the prisoner was held as a deserter from the United States army, that he was consequently subject to the trial under the military authorities, and that the Civil Court had no jurisdiction in the case. Mr. Swoope stated that the prisoner had enlisted in the city last August, had been sent to St. Louis, subsequently deserted and was arrested as a deserter at Manchester a few days since. Mr. Fetterman, who appeared for relator, opposed the grounds taken, the Court sustained the point raised by the District Attorney and dismissed the case at the relator's cost.

## The Great Organ—The Burdett—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no *sham* stops; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of *sham* stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecting customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdetts are offered as low as the ordinary slop shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

## PITTSBURGH TO BUFFALO.

**Transfers to the Allegheny Valley Railroad.**

The Oil City *Derrick* says it is tolerably certain that the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh Railroad (Cross-Cut) has been sold to the managers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. It is well-known that this has long been in contemplation as the completion of a great through line between Pittsburgh and Buffalo. The pushing through of the Dunkirk road and the projected road from Buffalo via Jamestown, N. Y., to the Oil Regions and possibly Pittsburgh, have tended to hasten the consummation. These embarrassments culminated on the 7th of this month in the sale of the road by order of the New York courts to satisfy its first mortgage cerditors. It was bid in nominally at $600,000 by Mr. Fargo, the principal creditor—it is supposed as an understanding with Colonel Phillips as to its ultimate transfer to the Valley road. The transfer no doubt contemplates the extension of the Cross-cut through to Buffalo. This will be necessary not only to make Colonel Phillips' through line independent of the Vanderbilt line, (Lake Shore) but to obviate the crooked and steep grade of the Cross-cut. The new Buffalo & Jamestown road is on the same line, and possibly may be merged into Col. Phillips' enterprise.

This will give Mr. Phillips and Mr. Scott a through line direct from Pittsburgh to Buffalo. It is said that by the first of July next, through trains will be running from Pittseurgh to Buffalo.

## THE RIVERS.

**The Ice Moving and the Waters Rising—A Flood Anticipated.**

As there has been a general heavy fall of snow in some parts of the Allegheny mountains to the depth of three or four feet, a general thaw is looked upon as very disastrous to property on our rivers. A thaw set in on New Year's afternoon and continued without cessation until last evening, when a steady rain commenced falling. The different pools on the Monongahela river have been frozen, and considerable consternation was created among the river men and coal boat owners who had property in the pools at anchor in the different pools.

The Allegheny river was still firm last night, but the Monongahela has risen at the rate of two inches an hour, with eight feet in the channel. Dispatches at an early hour after gas light, report the Monongahela, at Morgantown, falling, with six feet water, and indications of rain; at Greensboro, twelve feet, and at Brownsville fifteen feet and rising at both points. The evening dispatches representing twenty feet at Greensboro, was caused by the ice gorge backing up the water at this point. The indications at this and the points above, are that the rain and thaw is general, and a flood is looked for this morning. Up to midnight no disasters in this vicinity were reported, but the steam tugs had steam up, ready to move at a moment's notice. The Monongahela had risen sufficiently to force the ice over the dams of the different pools, and the ice was last night running out very evenly.

## PISTOL ACCIDENT.

**A Child of Six Shoots Himself Through the Head.**

A little six year old son of Mrs. Sigismund, a widow lady, residing on East street, just above North avenue, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon by some means got hold of a Smith & Wesson seven Shooter, which he cocked and pointed at himself, then pulled the trigger; the ball entered through his nose, passed through into the brain, where it is lodged. The child was still alive at a late hour last night, but wholly insensible. It cannot recover.

**A Safe Bank.**

In the East Liberty Savings and Deposit Bank, located near the railroad station, besides the capital of the bank every stockholder is individually liable for all deposits, and the following is a list of the East Liberty Stockholders, viz: Thos. Davidson, Esq., F. B. M'Connell, Jos. McConnell, Hon. Thos. Mellon, Robert M'Adams, C. Strahley, David Blair, Jno. Schusler, Jno. Gracy, Col. Shoenbarmer, Jacob Harman, Wm. A. Denison, Wm. Schusler, Jno. Lusk, S. A. Denison, L. F. Stewart, A. L. Denison, Geo. G. Negley, Louis Fundis Martin Kessler, Jas. R. Mellon, Rev. Wm. B. Mellvaine, T. A. Mellon, Samuel Lusk, Wm. M. Darlington, Beaver County, Pa.

Interest is allowed on deposits at the following favorable rates, viz: on time deposits for any amount left for three months or more, six per cent. till withdrawn, and no previous notice required for withdrawal; on transient deposits three per cent. is allowed on the daily balances.

T. Mellon & Sons, bankers, in Mellon's building, opposite the new City Hall, Smithfield street, are the city agents where those who find it more convenient can make deposits or receive payment of certificates.

**Lost an Eye—A Singular Accident.**

Monday afternoon an infant daughter of Mr. John Kunkle, residing at No. 122 Chesnut street, Allegheny, lost an eye and was very seriously injured in a peculiar manner. The child, which is only about eighteen months old, was left in the room with a little brother, who rejoices in his first pair of boots; while they were playing around the room a brilliant idea seems to have entered the juvenile's mind and in carrying it out he placed the tools in the fire, until it to a red heat in the fire and began branding it near his sister. His aim unfortunately was not very accurate and as a result the end of the poker went into the little girl's eye, completely destroying the visual organ. The screams of the child attracted attention and when the trouble was discovered a physician was sent for but he could do nothing but administer balms to ease the little sufferer's pain. The little fellow was astonished and terribly frightened at the result of his playfulness, but as it was purely accidental he could not be greatly censured. The mother had only been out of the room a short time when the affair happened.

**The Weather Up the Allegheny.**

Our friend the meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institute at Franklin, will accept our thanks for the following record:

We gather the following Meteorological items for the month of December, from the observations made at Franklin, for the Smithsonian Institute:—maximum temperature, 43°; minimum, 12°; range of thermometer, 55°; coldest day, 22nd, mean, 2.66°; mean temperature for the month, 32.47°; rain fall, 2.56 inches; rain and melted snow, 3.05 inches; mean cloudiness, 80.75.

The temperature as compared with the same month for five years past was 5.27° colder than the average.

The following are the means since 1867:
Dec. 1867, mean 26.54°, coldest day—1.66°.
Dec. 1868, mean 24.73°, coldest day—8.00°
Dec. 1869, mean 31.52°, coldest day—19.33°
Dec. 1870, mean 27.96°, coldest day—1.66°
Dec. 1871, mean 24.70°, coldest day—3.00°
Dec. 1872, mean 20.69°, coldest day—2.66°

**An Apple that is an Apple.**

We don't know how, sufficiently, to thank our attentive correspondent, Mr. Frank McElrey, at Enon Valley, for his New Year's gift of an apple so much larger than we ever have seen before, that we suspect it has been growing ever since one of its kind was misused in the garden of Eden. It weighed, when pulled, thirty-two ounces, and measured five and three-fourth inches in diameter, or about seventeen inches in circumference. We defer tasting it until we gather enough of friends with whom to make a feast. We doubt not its intrinsic qualities are in full proportion to its huge size. This wonderful apple grew on the farm of Mr. John Duff, near Darlington, Beaver county. Who can beat it?

**Another Veteran Subscriber.**

Mr. James M. Johnson of Penn township, in this county, a well preserved gentleman of three score years and seven who has been a subscriber and reader of the GAZETTE so long that memory runneth not to the contrary, renewed his subscription yesterday for another year, remarking that he believed it was all time past felt that he could be happy or contented without it. It had been at all times a welcome guest and a useful Monitor in his family. Long may this mutual good feeling continue.

**Pardoned.**

Tom King, the counterfeiter, was pardoned yesterday by the President, on the recommendation of District Attorney Swoope. In 1867 he was sentenced fifteen years to the Western Penitentiary for counterfeiting, and in consideration of his having given information by which the Government came into the possession of the counterfeiting plates, and a number of persons convicted, he was pardoned after having served six years of his sentence.

**Twenty Years Younger.**—To say that hundreds of maids, wives and widows look twenty years younger than they are in consequence of the complexional freshness derived from the use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, is simply to state an absolute fact, which might be promptly verified by direct testimony if ladies were as willing to tell their ages as to use the best means of making themselves lovely. Nature sometimes, but very rarely throws the charm of perfect features with a complexion of exquisite clearness; but even then time begins to make incursions upon the velvet cheek, the fair white brow, the ivory bust, the rounded arm. To preserve the "glory of woman" unblemished, even after the meridian of life has been passed, it is only necessary to use daily this cooling, healthful vegetable preparation. T TH&S

If one of our subscribers has the WEEKLY GAZETTE of any date from the 1st to the 31st of July, 186", and is willing to part with the same, he will confer a favor by mailing it to us.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THERE are only 2,000 acres of Government land in Iowa.

IT is suggested that the name of Barnum's Museum should be changed to Burnem's Museum.

THE population of Australia is estimated at 2,500,000 English-speaking people, with a commerce of $400,000,000 yearly.

UNSALEABLE railroad maps are thrust upon confiding ladies as fashion diagrams by impudent canvassers, in this city.

A FEW days ago a letter was found in an up-town lamp post box, directed in a juvenile hand to "Mister Santer Klors."

FIFTY-TWO towns in the United States begin their names with "Green," terminating with banks, boys, leafs, witches, bushes, etc., to taste.

THE amount transmitted through post-office money orders during the last fiscal year has been $48,515,118, against $42,-161,718 last year—an increase of $6,354,414.

THE city of Watertown, Wis., is in a bad financial way. Its assessed property of all kinds is set down at $1,250,000, and has doubled railway debt, interest included, at $750,000.

IN Naples, the other day, Captain Gordon, an English officer, fired a revolver at a young lady on the promenade of the Chiaja and then shot himself. Both died immediately.

THE Roman Catholics are about building a large nunnery at Detroit lake, Becker county, Minnesota, just as if women were not already scarce enough for wives and mothers out that way.

A RECENT calculation relative to the principal European languages shows that English is spoken by ninety millions of persons, German by fifty-five millions, and French by forty-five millions.

THE editor of a Western paper advertises for an office boy who desires to become a Greeley, a Sumner, a Colfax, or a Wilson, and who is willing to pay the price by faithful work as an apprentice.

*Polecatscented'em* is the brief but touching Latin motto over a little grave on the Western prairie, where, in the springtime, the daisies bend lovingly to earth, as if communing with the sepultured dead beneath. A man buried his clothes there.

JUSTICE is not always even-handed. Since 1867 there have been some twenty murders in Baltimore

FINANCIAL.

**Jas. T. Brady & Co.,**

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

**Interest Allowed on Deposits.**

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

**TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,**

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

A consult of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
OYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
apr29:tf

**Ira B. McVay & Co.,**

BANKERS.

We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest, $10,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

**Shoe and Leather**

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL. - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON.

| | |
|---|---|
| D. E. DAVIDSON | W. H. BROWN. |
| A. M. BROWN | G. W. FOULKROD. |
| JOHN F. SCOTT. | T. E. REYMER. |
| J. B. HORLAND. | K. H. PALMER JR. |

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

jan1:tf

**Third National Bank**

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN ..... $ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... 1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention will be given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. R. Schmertz, | J. K. Kerr. |
| Charles Meyran, | Thomas M. Carnegie. |
| George McCleary, | Henry Holmberger, |
| L. Schmertz, | Augt. Kinder, |
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**Geo. B. Hill & Co.,**

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 68 FOURTH AVENUE,

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

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Collections made on all accessible points. Interest Paid on Deposits. Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat for or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

**DAILY GAZETTE.**

**FINANCE AND TRADE.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 7, 1873.

The financial atmosphere in this locality has varied but little since our last report. The banks have published their statements, which are, as a whole, quite satisfactory to the community, who, as a general thing, are disposed to be magnanimous to the banks than they are in any instances to each other. Banks were established for the safe keeping and the judicious using of the people's money. Like railroads, they are granted certain privileges and immunities, for the reason that it is expected that the good and advantages to be derived from their creation is to equal, if not overbalance, the evil or injury their existence may entail. If the benefit produced is not as large as the public, inconvenience and annoyance they put people to, then their character should be changed, or the extraordinary franchises granted them annulled and withdrawn. While banks, if properly managed, can be made subservient to the general welfare of the public, yet discouraged and used as tools in the hands of bad, avaricious and designing men, they become fearful enemies, and no other institutions can be wielded with more alacrity and power in the way of demoralization than the banking institutions. That those of Pittsburgh have been controlled wisely and well, the prosperity of the city attests. The savings of the people have been well taken care of, and profitably employed by them. From this source, for the past quarter of a century, no loss has been sustained by the community, and the same can be said of the safe management of the money institutions have, with but very few exceptions, owned and maintained fair reputations.

The following stock was sold last evening by A. McFarland, auctioneer, at his stock sales-room, 136 Smithfield street:

Mechanic's National Bank (without dividend) ..... $93 50

The Chicago Tribune of Monday says: An opinion seems to be general that the volume of specie in the first half of January in the other financial centres may be arrived at by the basis that the January interest on the Public Debt amounts to $33,649,553. This is the total of registered bonds on which the semi-annual interest is due January 1, it is presumed that at least $30,000,000 of the 23,945,853 will be paid to American holders, and the money will be kept into circulation in this country. In addition to this are the dividends on bank and other local securities in New York city will amount to $4,000,000, besides $5,000,000 due on various State debts of which the interest is payable in New York. The total amount of dividends distributed by January 1 on railroad stocks is estimated at $20,000,000. Including all the local stocks of the principal cities, the amount of dividends and interest paid over to owners of stocks in the United States will be near $60,000,000. This amount of money set in motion and retained in the country, cannot fail to have a great effect on the money market in the direction of ease and abundance of coin.

In the local market, money is easier than it was a few days ago. The total amount of dividends disbursed on local stocks here is probably not much, and has a good effect on the market in the direction of ease.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of Gold and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

| | Tuesday. |
|---|---|
| U. S. 6-20s, 1862 | 111¾ |
| " " 1864 | 111¾ |
| " " 1865 | 112¾ |
| " " 1865, new | 114¾ |
| " " 1867 | 114¾ |
| " " 1868 | 114¾ |
| " 10-40s | 110¾ |
| Currency 6s | 119 |
| RAILWAYS. | |
| New York Central | 101¾ |
| Erie | 63¾ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 99 |
| Reading | 102¾ |
| North Western, Common | 71¾ |
| " Preferred | 77¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 73¾ |
| North Western Telegraph | 79¾ |
| Ft. Wayne & Chicago | 94 |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 35½ |
| Illinois Central | 134¾ |
| Toledo & Wabash | 74¾ |
| Port Wayne | 92 |
| Michigan Southern | 94¾ |
| Michigan Central | 104¾ |
| Illinois Central | 134¾ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 104¾ |
| Chicago & Rock Island | 114¾ |
| Pittsburgh & Connellsville | 114¾ |
| Pittsburgh & Erie | 114¾ |

Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Penna. Central | 57¾ |
| Reading R. R. | 58¾ |
| Camden & New Jersey | 127½ |
| Oil Creek & Allegh'y R. R. | 32¾ |
| Lehigh Valley | 57¾ |
| Pittsburgh & Erie | 37¾ |
| Morris & Essex | 67 |
| U. S. 6's of 1881 | 111¾ |
| " 5-20's of 1862 | 111¾ |
| " 5-20's of 1864 | 111¾ |
| " 5-20's of 1865 | 112¾ |
| " 5-20's of 1865, new | 114¾ |
| " 5-20's of 1867 | 114¾ |
| " 5-20's of 1868 | 114¾ |
| " 10-40's | 110¾ |
| Currency 6's | 119 |


## PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 7, 1873.

APPLES—We have to report a continued light demand, but there is no change to note in prices; $2.50@3 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—40@50c per gallon.

BAGGING—Penn Mill, two bushel, 27c; two and a half bushel, 24c; three bushel, 20c; Allegheny, two bushel, 25c.

BEANS—$2.50@3 per bushel.

BUTTER—The stock in this market is unusually large and steadily increasing, and prices continue low as holders generally are anxious to realize; we quote at 25@27c for fair to good, and 28 for strictly prime roll.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—In quest, and the season for it is almost over; we continue to quote at 4½@5c per lb.

BROOM CORN—We are reported sales of 4@6c, as to quality.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lbs cans, $2.25 2 lbs, $2.50; Corn, $2.75@3; the Outside figure for Winslow Taft brand; Peas, $2.50.

CARBON OIL—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and no change to make in prices; the feeling is easy, and we continue additional for small lots.

CHEESE—Is firm under the influence of late advices from New York, although the market is quiet and prices unchanged; we continue to quote standard brands of Goshen, in a jobbing way, at 16@17c.

CIDER—Unchanged, $6@7 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED COFFEE—$3 per case in first hands, and $3 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; Hall's, $12@12.

DRESSED HOGS—Quoted at 4½@5¼c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and nominally unchanged; Apples, 6@6½c, halves, 7@8c; Black berries, 10@12; Pitted Cherries, 20@22, unpitted, 6@8c.

EGGS—The supply of fresh is small, and prices are still maintained; 36@35. Limed eggs are in good supply although prices are not quotably lower; we quote limed at 25@26.

FLOUR—There is a continued good local trade and prices are firm at $6.50@7 for extra family spring wheat, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and $8.50@9 for red winter wheat. Nearly all the inquiry is for spring, and there are reported dull, and Liverpool is quiet. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—There is a continued good demand for spot Wheat, and we are reported sales of red within the range of $1.70@1.80 for good to choice; stocks in this market are large, and receipts are very meagre. It is claimed that Wheat is higher relatively than flour, and this is evidenced by millers being unable to obtain to supply their customers—they can buy it cheaper than they can make it. Oats in light supply and in steady demand, but unchanged; sales, on track, at 43 to 45 for good mixed to prime; car lots are held at still quotable at 60 on track, and 62 free in elevator. Sales of car reported at 65 by the car load. Rye, in the absence of sales may be quoted at 90@95c. Barley is in fair demand, but unchanged; $5 to 90 for spring, and 95@$1 for fall, according to quality. Corn—The Trade continues quiet, but an early improvement is anticipated. Coffee is still reported firm, but we could not name features of special steadiness to notice. Sugars quiet and unchanged. There is a continued good jobbing trade in Molasses; prices are firmly held under the influence of late advices from New Orleans.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13¾c; Granulated, 13¾c; Powdered, 13¾c; A, 13c; Extra C, 12½c; Extra Bc, 12c; C, 11¾c; Porto Rico, 10¾@11c.

COFFEE—Common to fair Rio, 21c; Good, 22c; Prime to choice, 23@24c; Roasted, in 1b packages 26c; loose, 25¾c; Java, 25@26c.

SYRUPS—H & E, 55c; Maryland, 55c; B & E, 50c; Muscatine, 45c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmeg, $1.25; Cloves, 45c; Ginger, 20c.

RICE—Carolina, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 55@75c.

HAY—We have to report a continued dull market, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, but there is no quotable change in prices; we continue at $25 to $26, according to quality and condition.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Dull at 20@22c per lb.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra, 70@75; No. 2, 60.

ONIONS—$2.50@3.25 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1.15@1.20 per cwt; Middlings at $1.30@1.50, according to quality. Corn Meal, $1.30@1.35.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.10@1.35.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; Peach Blows, 80c per bushel; Early Rose, 75c.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens, fresh receipts, 12@13c; Ducks, 13@14; Turkeys, 16@17.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13½c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c; Plain Shoulders, 5c; Ribs, 8½c; Clear Ribs, 9c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 15c; Lard, in tierces, 8½c; half bbls, 9c; pails, 10. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.75 in kegs, $2.65.

RAGS—Quoted at 2½@3½c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is quoted at $1.90@1.95, and Clover Seed, in first hands, at $5.00@5.25.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines quoted at 92@93 cents.

## PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 7, 1873.

There is no improvement to note in the Petroleum trade, so far at least as our market is concerned, and, furthermore, the prospects continue discouraging. It is possible that the co-operative movement may be able soon to place the business on a more substantial basis, and this is most earnestly desired, as something of the kind is badly needed, but some operators have but little confidence in its success—they assert that it will signally fail to accomplish the object in view; however, it is worthy of a trial, and every effort in that matter cannot be much worse. Crude is quoted nominally at $2.35 per bbl. at Parker, equal to a shade less than 8¼c per gallon, and it appears that the cheapest it gets the less inquiry there is for it, and notwithstanding the feeling prevails to some extent that prices cannot go much lower, yet people generally do not seem inclined to put their money in it—it would naturally be inferred that everybody's low prices would stimulate speculation, but thus far there has been nothing of the kind manifested.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Central Oil Co., 13 bbls benzole Carson & Cullin Philadelphia.
Central Oil Works 100 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Central Oil Co. 50 bbls. benzole to W. King Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 250 bbs. to Waring, King & Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Co. 5 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.
Total ..... 3076

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Petrolite O W, acct. B. S. Duncan. | 700 |
| Commercial O W, acct B. S. Duncan. | 944 |
| Sunbeam O W, acct. O. J. Grier. | 260 |
| Radiant O W, acct. B. S. Duncan. | 688 |
| Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell. | 60 |
| Sunbeam O W, acct. | 162 |
| Oilopolis O W, acct. Fisher | 154 |
| Citizens O W, acct. Tack | 989 |
| Total ..... | 4170 |

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Everson, G & Co.m. | 6 | Pittsburgh Furnace.o. | 6 |
| Lucy Furnace. | 3 | Pgh Bolt Co.o. | 1 |
| Shoenberger B & Co. | 5 | | |
| Total. | 32 | | |

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Caughey & H. m. | 3 | Jones & Laughlin.m | 5 |
| J. Reuner.m | 3 | Brown & Co.m | 3 |
| J. Painter & Son.m | 1 | | |
| Total. | 14 | | |

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nimick & Co.b. | 1 | Harbaugh M & Cy.o | 3 |
| Loomis & C.m | 1 | Carnagie K & Co.o. | 1 |
| Caughey & H.m | 2 | | |
| Total. | 8 | | |

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. Reuner.m | 2 | Caughey & H.m. | 1 |
| Total. | 3 | | |

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nimick & Co.b. | 1 | Lewis O & P.m. | 4 |
| Total. | 5 | | |

## Cincinnati Iron Market.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6—The Commercial says: During the week there has been some confusion in the prices of Iron. Upon careful inquiry we find that the principal decline was mainly on grades of Iron not saleable in this market. Buyers having the advantage, demanded and obtained concessions. Prices of best Cold blast Charcoal are steadily maintained. We now present accurate tables of the present current sales:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hanging Rock No. 1 per ton | $57 00@60 00 |
| Hanging Rock No. 2 | 54 00@55 00 |
| Tennessee No. 1 | 48 00@50 00 |
| Tennessee No. 2 | 56 00@58 00 |
| Mill | 45 00@46 00 |

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hanging Rock car-wheel | $62 00@65 00 |
| Missouri car-wheel | 60 00@62 00 |
| Red River car-wheel | 62 00@65 00 |
| Tennessee bar-wheel | 62 00@65 00 |
| Alabama bar-wheel | 63 00@65 00 |
| Blooms | 120 00@00 00 |

STONECOAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ohio, No. 1 | $55 00@56 00 |
| Ohio, No. 2 | 53 00@54 00 |
| Mill | 42 00@44 00 |

## Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4—Ed. Samuel in his circular reports as follows: Holders of pig iron are firm in their views as quoted prices, while buyers, however, look upon as being too high to make extensive purchases. There is, however, considerable inquiry for grey Iron, and should makers offer concessions, no doubt a large business will be done. Scotch iron is dull and without change. Rails are slightly improved at somewhat better figures. Wrought scrap is in fair demand, with no stocks here and little offering at this point. The tone of the entire market is firmer.

Below are the highest and lowest quotations for different makes:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American No. 1 Foundry Pig, at furnace | $24 | $25 00 |
| " No. 2 " " | 23 | 24 00 |
| " No. 3 Forge " " | 20 | 22 00 |
| " No. 4 White and Mottled " " | 19 | 20 00 |
| Scotch Pig (cargo lots, for shipment), | 27 | 28 00 |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, January 7, 1873.

Money was more active; 7 per cent. to 1-32 per day. Sterling scarce and firmer; 109¾@109¾. Gold was dull, at 111¾ to 111¾, all day. Loans, 3@7 per cent. Clearings, $29,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $715,000. Governments firm and higher. State bonds dull and unchanged. Stocks dull, with a decline of ¼@1¼ per cent., notably in Pacific Mail, which fell to 71¾, Rock Island to 103¾, Wabash to 73¾, Erie to 63, Union Pacific to 38, Northwest common to 82¾, Western Union to 78¾, and New York Central to 100¾. Toward the close the market rallied, Central selling up to 101¾, Pacific Mail to 72¾, and the others in proportion, closing firm.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons '81, 115¾; 5-20s of '62, 113; do of '64, 113¾; '65, 114¾; new '65s 113¾; do. of '67, 114¾; do '68, 114¾; new 5s, 112; 10-40s, 110¾; currency 6s, 119.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 96; Tennessee 80¼; do. new, 80¾; Virginia new, 50; do. old, 45.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Canton, 101¾; Western Union Telegraph, 79¾; Quicksilver, 39¾; Atlantic Ex., 94¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85; United States Express, 90¾; Pacific Mail, 73¾; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 63¾; do preferred, 75; Harlem, 114; Northern Central, 108; Northwest, 83¾; do preferred, 87¾; Rock Island, 103¾; St. Paul, 35¾; do preferred, 77¾; Wabash, 74½; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 92; Chicago & Alton, 112½; do preferred, 114; Ohio & Mississippi, 48; Burlington & Quincy, 137; Chicago, 96½; Illinois Central, 134½; Union Pacific, 128¾; Central Pacific, 99; Hartford & Erie, 8¾; Panama, 38.

### Live Stock.

BUFFALO, January 7.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including 39 cars to arrive, 1,020, making total for week, thus far, 3,128, or 184 cars, against 1,108 same time last week; market generally firm at about ¼c advance on last week's closing rates, with prospect of all offerings being disposed of before the close; about 600 were disposed of up to noon; sales 112 Indiana steers, 1,112 to 1,374 lbs., at $5.50@5.90; 21 Indiana cows, 1,033 lbs., at $3.50; 22 Michigan stockers, 915 lbs., at $3.50; 65 Ohio steers, 1,105 to 1,567 lbs., at $4.90@7.25; 20 Ohio heifers, 930 lbs., at $4.65; 75 Illinois steers, 1,121 lbs. at $5.50; 75 Texas steers, 1,046 at $4.25. Sheep and lambs to-day 400 lbs., making total for week, thus far, 5,000, against 3,800 same time last week, holders still in prices, but market not fairly opened. Hogs, to-day, 2,100 making total for week thus far, 14,000, against 8,300 same time last week; market fairly active at $4.20@4.50; sales of 1,200 hogs this morning averaging 188 to 329 lbs., at $4.25@4.50; light hogs bringing highest figures.

WATERTOWN, MASS., January 7.—Beef cattle: receipts 453; the demand for northern cattle has improved ¼c on dressed weight; market active on all grades, but particularly on prime stock; sales of choice at $11.25@11.50; extra $10.25@10.75; first quality $8.50@9.75; second quality $6.25@7.50; third quality $4.75@5.00. Sheep and lambs; receipts 2,256; sales in lots at 8½@c each; extra $7.00@9.50; spring lambs 8@9½c per lb.

### New York.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Cotton is limited request; middling upland 20½c; sales of futures 18,650 bales; January 19 5-16@19 9-16c; February 19 9-16c; March 19 13-16@20 5-16c; April 20 1-16@20 9-16c; May 20 11-16@20 13-16c; June 21 1-16@21¼c. Flour firmer; receipts from Rode doing; receipts 9,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5.90@5.50; common to good $7.10@7.55; good to choice $7.60@8.00. Rye flour in fair demand at $4.75@5.00. Corn meal steady. Whisky unchanged at 91@92c. Wheat heavy; holders more disposed to realize; receipts 36,000 bush; No. 2 spring $1.27. No. 2 northwest, in store, $1.60. Rye scarce and firmer. Barley quiet; No. 2 western 90@91. Malt quiet. Corn in good demand; receipts 42,000 bush; new mixed 65¼@66½c; sail do 66¾@66¾c. Oats quiet and steady; receipts 40,000 bush; new western mixed 46@48c; white 51@52c. Eggs firm; western 27@27½c. Coffee firm. Rio 17@19¾c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 9@9¼c; Cuba 9@9¾c. Molasses dull. Petroleum crude 10¼@10¾c; refined 27½c. Grain in warehouse on January 4th was as follows: Wheat, 1,270,000 bushels; corn 3,340,000 bushels; oats 1,394,000 bushels; rye 40,000 bushels; barley 599,000 bushels; malt 191,000 bushels; peas 5,000 bushels. Provisions: mess pork firm, at $13.75@14. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet but firm; bellies 7¼@8¾c; middles scarcer and firmer; long clear 6¾@7c; short clear 7¼c. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam 7¾@8c; Kettle 8¾@8 3-16. Butter firm; western 10@16c. Cheese 11@14¾c.

### Foreign.

LONDON, January 7.—P. M.—Consols for money 92@92¾, and for account 92¾; American securities: 5-20s of '65 93¾; do of '67 93¾; 10-40s 89¾; new 5s 90¼. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England, on balance to-day was $40,000. The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is 3⅝ per cent below Bank rates. Refined petroleum 20¾@21s. Turpentine 48s 6d.

PARIS, January 7.—Rentes 73f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, January 7.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 10¼@10⅝d; Orleans 10⅝@10¾d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; of American 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat average 12s 7d@12s 9d; club 12s 2d@13s 4d; red winter 12s 2d. Flour 30s. Corn 28s 6d@28s 9d. Cheese 62s. Cumberland middles 57s 6d; short 58s. Provision trade firm. Beef continues quiet, but an early improvement is anticipated. Coffee is still reported firm, but we could not name features of special steadiness to notice. Sugars quiet and unchanged. There is a continued good jobbing trade in Molasses; prices are firmly held under the influence of late advices from New Orleans.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13¾c; Granulated, 13¾c; Powdered, 13¾c; A, 13c; Extra Bc, 12c; C, 11¾c; Porto Rico, 10¾@11c.

COFFEE—Common to fair Rio, 21c; Good, 22c; Prime to choice, 23@24c; Roasted, in 1b packages 26c; loose, 25¾c; Java, 25@26c.

SYRUPS—H & E, 55c; Maryland, 55c; B & E, 50c; Muscatine, 45c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmeg, $1.25; Cloves, 45c; Ginger, 20c.

RICE—Carolina, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 55@75c.

HAY—We have to report a continued dull market, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, but there is no quotable change in prices; we continue at $25 to $26, according to quality and condition.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Dull at 20@22c per lb.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra, 70@75; No. 2, 60.

ONIONS—$2.50@3.25 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1.15@1.20 per cwt; Middlings at $1.30@1.50, according to quality. Corn Meal, $1.30@1.35.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.10@1.35.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; Peach Blows, 80c per bushel; Early Rose, 75c.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens, fresh receipts, 12@13c; Ducks, 13@14; Turkeys, 16@17.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13½c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c; Plain Shoulders, 5c; Ribs, 8½c; Clear Ribs, 9c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 15c; Lard, in tierces, 8½c; half bbls, 9c; pails, 10. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.75 in kegs, $2.65.

RAGS—Quoted at 2½@3½c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is quoted at $1.90@1.95, and Clover Seed, in first hands, at $5.00@5.25.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines quoted at 92@93 cents.

## PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 7, 1873.

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Central Oil Works 100 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Central Oil Co. 50 bbls. benzole to W. King Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 250 bbs. to Waring, King & Philadelphia.
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Total ..... 3076

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| Sunbeam O W, acct. | 162 |
| Oilopolis O W, acct. Fisher | 154 |
| Citizens O W, acct. Tack | 989 |
| Total ..... | 4170 |

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Everson, G & Co.m. | 6 | Pittsburgh Furnace.o. | 6 |
| Lucy Furnace. | 3 | Pgh Bolt Co.o. | 1 |
| Shoenberger B & Co. | 5 | | |
| Total. | 32 | | |

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Caughey & H. m. | 3 | Jones & Laughlin.m | 5 |
| J. Reuner.m | 3 | Brown & Co.m | 3 |
| J. Painter & Son.m | 1 | | |
| Total. | 14 | | |

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nimick & Co.b. | 1 | Harbaugh M & Cy.o | 3 |
| Loomis & C.m | 1 | Carnagie K & Co.o. | 1 |
| Caughey & H.m | 2 | | |
| Total. | 8 | | |

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. Reuner.m | 2 | Caughey & H.m. | 1 |
| Total. | 3 | | |

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nimick & Co.b. | 1 | Lewis O & P.m. | 4 |
| Total. | 5 | | |

## Cincinnati Iron Market.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6—The Commercial says: During the week there has been some confusion in the prices of Iron. Upon careful inquiry we find that the principal decline was mainly on grades of Iron not saleable in this market. Buyers having the advantage, demanded and obtained concessions. Prices of best Cold blast Charcoal are steadily maintained. We now present accurate tables of the present current sales:

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| | |
|---|---|
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| Hanging Rock No. 2 | 54 00@55 00 |
| Tennessee No. 1 | 48 00@50 00 |
| Tennessee No. 2 | 56 00@58 00 |
| Mill | 45 00@46 00 |

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hanging Rock car-wheel | $62 00@65 00 |
| Missouri car-wheel | 60 00@62 00 |
| Red River car-wheel | 62 00@65 00 |
| Tennessee bar-wheel | 63 00@65 00 |
| Alabama bar-wheel | 120 00@00 00 |
| Blooms | |

STONECOAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ohio, No. 1 | $55 00@56 00 |
| Ohio, No. 2 | 53 00@54 00 |
| Mill | 42 00@44 00 |

## Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4—Ed. Samuel in his circular reports as follows: Holders of pig iron are firm in their views as quoted prices, while buyers, however, look upon as being too high to make extensive purchases. There is, however, considerable inquiry for grey Iron, and should makers offer concessions, no doubt a large business will be done. Scotch iron is dull and without change. Rails are slightly improved at somewhat better figures. Wrought scrap is in fair demand, with no stocks here and little offering at this point. The tone of the entire market is firmer.

Below are the highest and lowest quotations for different makes:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| " No. 2 " " | 23 | 24 00 |
| " No. 3 Forge " " | 20 | 22 00 |
| " No. 4 White and Mottled " " | 19 | 20 00 |
| Scotch Pig (cargo lots, for shipment), | 27 | 28 00 |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, January 7, 1873.

Money was more active; 7 per cent. to 1-32 per day. Sterling scarce and firmer; 109¾@109¾. Gold was dull, at 111¾ to 111¾, all day. Loans, 3@7 per cent. Clearings, $29,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $715,000. Governments firm and higher. State bonds dull and unchanged. Stocks dull, with a decline of ¼@1¼ per cent., notably in Pacific Mail, which fell to 71¾, Rock Island to 103¾, Wabash to 73¾, Erie to 63, Union Pacific to 38, Northwest common to 82¾, Western Union to 78¾, and New York Central to 100¾. Toward the close the market rallied, Central selling up to 101¾, Pacific Mail to 72¾, and the others in proportion, closing firm.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons '81, 115¾; 5-20s of '62, 113; do of '64, 113¾; '65, 114¾; new '65s 113¾; do. of '67, 114¾; do '68, 114¾; new 5s, 112; 10-40s, 110¾; currency 6s, 119.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 96; Tennessee 80¼; do. new, 80¾; Virginia new, 50; do. old, 45.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Canton, 101¾; Western Union Telegraph, 79¾; Quicksilver, 39¾; Atlantic Ex., 94¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85; United States Express, 90¾; Pacific Mail, 73¾; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 63¾; do preferred, 75; Harlem, 114; Northern Central, 108; Northwest, 83¾; do preferred, 87¾; Rock Island, 103¾; St. Paul, 35¾; do preferred, 77¾; Wabash, 74½; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 92; Chicago & Alton, 112½; do preferred, 114; Ohio & Mississippi, 48; Burlington & Quincy, 137; Chicago, 96½; Illinois Central, 134½; Union Pacific, 128¾; Central Pacific, 99; Hartford & Erie, 8¾; Panama, 38.

### Live Stock.

BUFFALO, January 7.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including 39 cars to arrive, 1,020, making total for week, thus far, 3,128, or 184 cars, against 1,108 same time last week; market generally firm at about ¼c advance on last week's closing rates, with prospect of all offerings being disposed of before the close; about 600 were disposed of up to noon; sales 112 Indiana steers, 1,112 to 1,374 lbs., at $5.50@5.90; 21 Indiana cows, 1,033 lbs., at $3.50; 22 Michigan stockers, 915 lbs., at $3.50; 65 Ohio steers, 1,105 to 1,567 lbs., at $4.90@7.25; 20 Ohio heifers, 930 lbs., at $4.65; 75 Illinois steers, 1,121 lbs. at $5.50; 75 Texas steers, 1,046 at $4.25. Sheep and lambs to-day 400 lbs., making total for week, thus far, 5,000, against 3,800 same time last week, holders still in prices, but market not fairly opened. Hogs, to-day, 2,100 making total for week thus far, 14,000, against 8,300 same time last week; market fairly active at $4.20@4.50; sales of 1,200 hogs this morning averaging 188 to 329 lbs., at $4.25@4.50; light hogs bringing highest figures.

WATERTOWN, MASS., January 7.—Beef cattle: receipts 453; the demand for northern cattle has improved ¼c on dressed weight; market active on all grades, but particularly on prime stock; sales of choice at $11.25@11.50; extra $10.25@10.75; first quality $8.50@9.75; second quality $6.25@7.50; third quality $4.75@5.00. Sheep and lambs; receipts 2,256; sales in lots at 8½@c each; extra $7.00@9.50; spring lambs 8@9½c per lb.

### New York.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Cotton is limited request; middling upland 20½c; sales of futures 18,650 bales; January 19 5-16@19 9-16c; February 19 9-16c; March 19 13-16@20 5-16c; April 20 1-16@20 9-16c; May 20 11-16@20 13-16c; June 21 1-16@21¼c. Flour firmer; receipts from Rode doing; receipts 9,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5.90@5.50; common to good $7.10@7.55; good to choice $7.60@8.00. Rye flour in fair demand at $4.75@5.00. Corn meal steady. Whisky unchanged at 91@92c. Wheat heavy; holders more disposed to realize; receipts 36,000 bush; No. 2 spring $1.27. No. 2 northwest, in store, $1.60. Rye scarce and firmer. Barley quiet; No. 2 western 90@91. Malt quiet. Corn in good demand; receipts 42,000 bush; new mixed 65¼@66½c; sail do 66¾@66¾c. Oats quiet and steady; receipts 40,000 bush; new western mixed 46@48c; white 51@52c. Eggs firm; western 27@27½c. Coffee firm. Rio 

# WEEKLY GAZETTE.

## CEMETERIES.

### Old and New Plans of Laying Out and Ornamenting.

### Comments on Landscape Lawn Plan, Parks and Pleasure Grounds.

As many of your readers are uninformed on the subject, a few remarks in relation to what is called the Landscape Lawn plan of laying out, and embellishing cemeteries, may not be inappropriate or out of place. It was originated by Mr. A. Strauch, a Prussian landscape gardener, and introduced by him at Spring Grove Cemetery, near Cincinnati, of which he was appointed superintendent some years ago. The plan usually pursued by the older cemeteries, and the Landscape plan are being worked out side by side, but in separate portions of Spring Grove cemetery, and will furnish in a few years, results that will enable the public to determine their preference for its one or the other.

The character and surface of the grounds on which it is intended to lay out a cemetery, must of necessity have much to do in deciding this question. When there is an excess of a large proportion of level ground, as is the case in some of the older cemeteries, the Lawn plan, with a few modifications, may be adopted with manifest advantage. When the surface presents rugged hills and deep ravines, it will be less appropriate. It seems not improbable that a compromise between the advocates of each plan will lead ultimately to changes and improvements, which the public will be more likely to sanction, and both either system, or more distinctively, both as regard the improvement of cemeteries generally, and that of private lots and graves.

It is claimed that the chief fault in the older cemeteries is too much ornamentation of individual lots without regard to the general effect, while the lawn plan aims rather to form a consistent whole, than to secure the adornment of particular spots, in fact, by obtaining all the landscape effect possible, to make a beautiful and pleasing picture, thus blending the engraving into a park, with the pensive beauty of a burial place, and as the evil complained of is charged to the defective or uneducated tastes of the multitude of individual lot holders in every cemetery, it is reasonable to suppose that the business of laying out and ornamenting private lots and graves, as well as the general superintendence, be committed almost entirely to a single person of taste and education, to be appointed by the company.

It is obvious, however, that there is an essential difference between the purposes and sentiments connected with the arrangements of a cemetery and private graves, and those of a public park.

The magnificent park of 937 acres at New York, and the new and still larger one now being constructed in Philadelphia, of 2,800 acres, are models of that kind of improvement, worthy of being emulated by other cities, and millions of dollars have been, and millions more will be expended in putting them up and ornamenting them as places of resort for the gay, fashionable and elite of the cities with which they are connected, who will frequent them for recreation, health and pleasure, and oftentimes for the display of fast and fine horses and brilliant equipages.

These are public parks, supported at the public expense; and in private parks the amusement and enjoyments are similar. Whatever are the objects to be met with even in the private park of an English or German nobleman? The breeding deer—and other animals of game—and the chase, the fleet and noble horse and his rider a pack of hounds for, accustomed on special occasions for the gratification of a splendid field chase, and, in many instances, the clanging sounds of the bugle or more bands of music to give hilarity and animation to the scene.

And such are not the sentiments and purposes connected with the cemetery. In the language of an eminent writer and judge, a cemetery should be regarded as a sacred resting place for the dead, and should never be entered but with reverence and serious reflection.

There is a striking significance in the word *Cimetery*. It is derived from the Greek, and means a sleeping ground. Embellished, as it may be, with landscape and lawn, it is, nevertheless, a sleeping ground and resting place for the night—as it were, for the worn-out traveler on his lonely journey through which all must pass onward, but none will be permitted to return to revisit the scenes and habitations they left behind them. Its prospects even and bare grounds are sombre and shadowy, but to the eye of piety, mitigated and softened by the clear light that falls from the sky light above, bringing into view the scenery and landscapes of a brighter and happier land.

Any attempt to introduce into the picture, the gay and mirthful scenes and actors of parks and pleasure grounds would be inconsistent with the rules of good taste and propriety, and tend only to mar its intense interest and beauty.

The following are some of the distinctive features of the Landscape Plan copied from the rules and regulations of the Woodlawn Cemetery, near New York, which is modeled according to the plan now being developed by Mr. Strauch, of Cincinnati, and promises in a few years to rival in beauty and variety and taste, fullness of arrangement many of the world-renowned cemeteries of the country.

"*All lot inclosures of any kind whatever are prohibited.* The boundaries of lots will be marked at the corners of the cemetery, by gal vanized iron plates fastened to the ground at each lot, even with the surface of the ground, and showing, in raised letters and figures, the number of the lot and section.

"*Only one monument will be permitted to be erected in each lot*, the dimensions of which, of solid masonry and at least six inches in depth, will be built by the company at the full expense of the owner.

"*Head stones and foot stones are prohibited.*

"Stone tablets, not exceeding two feet in length and eighteen inches in width, laid horizontally and with the upper surface even with the surface of the ground, *may* be placed over the heads of graves.

"Planting for floral adornment will be kept under the control of the company," and as it is stated elsewhere, is *discountenanced*, but permitted to a limited extent.

It would seem, that in accordance with the idea of securing the largest landscape effect, combined with the elegance of a *park*, it is proposed to reduce nearly everything in the cemetery, except the monuments, to the level of the ground, so that Nature's green velvet carpet may be spread over the whole ground, thereby rendering it difficult to identify individual graves. Even the time-honored *mound*, rendered sacred by the custom of so many nations, and for so many ages past, seems to be doomed to the same fate. This more distinctly announced in the chapter headed

"HOW TO IMPROVE BURIAL LOTS."

1st. *Plant Sparingly.* I. C. Loudon is quoted approvingly as saying, "For our own particular taste, we would have no *flowers at all*, nor any portion of ground within the cemetery that had the appearance of being dug or otherwise moved for the purpose of cultivation.

"2d. Do not suffer the graves to be disfigured by *unsightly mounds*, which, by not allowing the free use of the scythe, are apt to collect weeds, thus presenting a neglected appearance.

"*Furnish all upright slabs and headstones*, as they give to the lot a crowded appearance, suggestive of a Potter's Field.

"3d. With the exception of the small amount required to provide the stone boundary marks, and pay for flowers and care of lot, let every dollar of the sum you can afford, or are willing to expend, in the adornment of your burial lot, be placed in a *family monument*."

In the propriety of sundry of the changes recommended in the foregoing extracts, we cheerfully concur; but from others we respectfully dissent. It must be conceded that there is an individuality of ownership in the family lot, which the proprietor has bought and paid for, and for which he holds a deed in fee simple, though subject to the rules and regulations of the Cemetery; and that there is also a personality of grief, affection and veneration connected with it, especially when it has become the last resting place of the once animated forms still dearer to him than his own life, that ignores the professional tastes and arrangements of the landscape gardener and park engineer, when they conflict with the innate sentiments and feelings of his own nature. The one loves to see the burial lot, with its solemn surroundings, as a blemish in the picture of a beautiful consistent whole, while the other reveres it as a consecrated spot, on which the foot of the stranger should scarcely be permitted to tread.

The feelings of an affectionate son may readily be imagined, who, after a long absence, returns to his paternal home, and repairs to the cemetery to visit once more the graves of his ancestors, family and friends. Every object in and around the family lot in which they are buried, is photographed on his memory. The inclosures, the monuments, the trees, the mounds that cover the remains of his father, mother, sister and brother, and distinguish them from each other, are fresh in his mind, and make up the vivid picture he has carried with him through storms and perils by sea and lands. But, he is informed that new arrangements have recently been introduced into the cemetery—that these inclosures must be removed—that this modest monument erected by his father, over the remains of his beloved mother, must be taken down—one monument only being permitted in each lot,—that the head and foot stones marking the spot where others of the family are laid must be lowered to the level of the surrounding surface, —that these mounds, identifying the remains of his honored parents, and all the other deceased members of the family, must be leveled to the same level,—that they disfigure the grounds by their unsightly appearance, and mar the landscape effect, and park-like appearance of the cemetery.

His indignant protest may readily be anticipated. Is this a modern park? a place for gayety and pleasure? or is it a cemetery, sacred to the repose of the dead, and to thoughtful reflection to the living? Talk not for me of "spreading the sunshine, or of nature over these graves. She has room enough in some appropriate place to display her carpets and flowers. These mounds that cover them have been renewed and are glazed by the affectionate hands with fresh flowers every returning year for many years. Remove the inclosures of the lot if you please, but disturb not these mounds that tell me the precise spot where the remains of my revered father and mother and the rest of my kindred repose. Let them and the lot, as they are, unchanged, unless it be by the addition of one other, which will contain my remains when the battle of life is over, and I shall be laid by their side.

It is not intended in these remarks to depreciate the profession of a landscape gardener, or the principles of taste which it is his province to devote pe in practice. Nor is it intended to say aught against public parks and pleasure grounds; no intelligent man will doubt their great public utility; but the writer is, we do, that in purpose and design, a cemetery is one thing, and a park or pleasure ground, at other and totally different thing, and that each have their separate departments of usefulness, we desire only to suggest a caution against an excessive application to the cemetery, of tastes and arrangements appropriate only to parks and pleasure grounds, and in keeping with them.

While it is eminently proper and desirable that the principles and rules of landscape gardening should be regarded in the selection of grounds and the laying out of cemeteries, it may be doubted whether good taste, natural affection and religious feeling will sanction the changes and innovations to the extent proposed, especially in regard to private lots and graves.

Another thought may be added on this subject.

It is a standing rule of most cemeteries that no persons are admitted on Sundays, except proprietors and members of their household, and gardeners employed on the grounds.

Notwithstanding this positive prohibition, it is found difficult to restrain the large number of persons that claim admittance on that day, especially in the summer season. Now, let this restriction be removed to satisfy the demands of those who have little regard for the sanctity of the day whose views of liberty permit them to ignore any binding responsibility to God or government, and at the same time let the sentiments and tastes of the visitors of the Landscape park system as applied to cemeteries, with their decided preference in popular favor, and be carried out to their full extent, and soon it would be found that parties of pleasure and picknicking and all objectionable amusements, would be the order of the day, and that a cohort of policemen would not be able to restrain within the bounds of order and decorum, the crowds of disorderly people that would flock every returning Sunday to the cemetery, to participate in scenes of amusements and dissipation.

History has not left us uninformed of the games, festivals, and amusements practiced in public groves and gardens and pleasure grounds in former times, and of the excesses to which they gave origin and encouragement; and it may be well to remember that history sometimes repeats itself, and that, too, oftener in the wrong, than in the right direction.

Notwithstanding the objections above stated, which refer chiefly to the immediate inclosure of graves and to the prohibition of head and foot stones, we believe the principal features of the landscape lawn plan are the suggestions of tasteful and cultivated taste, and that their adoption as before stated, with certain modifications, will bring about important changes and improvements in the general arrangement of cemeteries, and in that of private lots and graves. The prohibition of all inclosures or structures of iron, or wood, or any perishable material, around burial lots and graves, is itself one that we doubt not will meet with general favor and acceptance. In a well conducted cemetery they are not only useless and unnecessary, but always expensive, and subject to deterioration from exposure to the weather.

This country is far behind those of Europe in the number, extent and arrangement of rural cemeteries. There are but few there that will compare with those in the large cities of the United States.

Shortly after the opening of Mount Auburn, visitors from all parts of the country flocked to Boston to see, for themselves, the arrangement and practical workings of the new system. All were delighted, and on their return to the country, as it were, by storm, and in a few years every principal city in the land had its beautiful cemetery.

European countries, however, are still farther in advance of the United States in regard to parks and pleasure grounds; and though they are slow to take lessons from this side of the water, it may be well for us to learn from them in this respect. Intelligent American travelers are gladly availing themselves of the healthful and happy influence they exert in various ways on the population of large towns and cities in the old world.

The following extracts are chiefly from the pen of Mr. Downing, of New York, who traveled extensively in England and on the continent, and gave special attention to their parks and pleasure grounds. He speaks of them as salubrious and wholesome breathing places provided in the midst of, or upon the suburbs of, so many towns on the continent—full of really grand and beautiful trees, fresh grass, and flowers, in many cases, plants, shrubs, and flowers. There all classes of well-dressed men, women, and children assemble under the same trees, sip their coffee, sodas, and ices, or other refreshments, from tables in the open air, and listen to the bands of admirable music stationed here and there throughout the park. In short, these great public grounds are the pleasant dwelling rooms of the whole population, where they breathe an atmosphere charged with wholesome oxeygen, instead of the fetid, poisonous and foul gasses of the city, gain health, good spirits, social enjoyment and a frank and cordial bearing towards their neighbor.

In Hyde Park, London—London had six thousand acres of ground comprised within her limits as parks, composed of the grandest and most lovely scenery. The most notable of these are Kensington and Richmond, and the National Garden at Kew. In some of these extensive grounds the visitor looks round in bewilderment, uncertain whether he is in a forest or in the great city of London.

In addition to these, it is stated that two thousand acres more have recently been set apart and improved as a cemetery, to which *parks and monuments* will be seen in the parks, and *no bands* of mirthful music in the cemetery.

Paris has its garden of the Tuileries, containing fifty-three acres, its orange trees two hundred years old; gay and beautiful flowers, and cool groves of horse chestnuts stretching out to the Champs De Elessee, all in the midst of the city. On its outskirts are Versailles, with three thousand acres of groves and gardens; and Fontainbleau and Saint Cloud, with all the grand, scenic and palatial beauty that the profuse opulence of a French Monarch could create. All these are open to the people of Paris.

Munich has a superb pleasure ground of five hundred acres.

Vienna and Frankfort have also large and beautiful parks. Even the smaller towns over the continent are provided with parks and pleasure grounds to an extent which shows the high estimate entertained of the healthful, moral and social benefits to be derived from them.

Our community has for several years been discussing the project of a public park with great, earnestness, its location, cost, plan, &c., &c., but as yet no step towards accomplishing the object, though it is vastly more desirable in our Smoky City, of two hundred thousand inhabitants, than it would be any where else in the wide world. We have done much more than the old world has done for the repose and honor of the dead. Let us not be behind in providing and providing for the welfare and happiness of the living.

It is a marked feature of our youthful country and its indomitable energies, and of the genius of our priceless institutions, that new and valuable ideas, inventions and enterprises are promptly adopted and applied to practical uses, as soon as they are found to possess real and intrinsic merit; and it is wonderful with what promptness capital is furnished for their development, no matter how small or how great—whether it be the establishment of a park or cemetery, or the construction of half a dozen of first-class railroads across the continent.

We have a first-class cemetery of 250 acres, and it is to have a first-class park of equal or greater interest. Let not the city fathers permit the munificent donation said to be now within their offer to slip through their fingers.

S.

# NEW YORK.

## Stokes Sentenced to be Hung on February 28th.

NEW YORK, January 6, 1873.

STOKES SENTENCED.

**Stokes was** in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning to receive his sentence. Tremaine, his counsel, made an address in relation to the bill of exceptions to the Judge's rulings, which he proposed to offer. Stokes was then asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed. He thereupon said that he had not violated the law intentionally, and that the testimony upon which he was convicted was manufactured, and perjury.

Judge Boardman then, in a feeling address, in which he alluded to the prisoner's youth and social surroundings, sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, the 28th of February next, being the shortest time that could be legally allowed the convicted man.

Stokes' counsel were in consultation last evening. They were greatly surprised at the verdict and expressed their purpose of applying at once for a stay of proceedings, and ultimately, if possible, to seek another trial.

It seems that the lawyers regard the newspaper and public clamor about the prevalence of "murderousness," as partly responsible for the adverse verdict. They would have deferred the trial of the case at this term, but for the demands of the prisoner and his relatives.

## Almost Another Holocaust.

## THIRTY PERSONS INJURED.

ERIE, PA., January 3.—This afternoon the train bound north on the Beaver Valley branch of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad struck a broken rail, near Moravia, about five miles south of New Castle, and the train, consisting of a baggage car and three coaches, was thrown off the track and down an embankment. Two of the coaches were burned, taking fire from the rear. Nine of the passengers were burned.

The injured were as follows: Seriously—Mrs. Eliza Hunter, McKeesport, Pa., leg broken; Mr. Fellows, Youngstown, badly hurt about the head. Slightly injured—John Bailey, Youngstown, Ohio; Wallis Clark, Youngstown, Ohio; William Lowry, Youngstown; Charles Carbaugh; Johnstown, Pa.; John Flynn, Powers Station; George Peak, Johnstown, Pa.; Charles Passavant, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Bott, Greensburg, Pa.; J. H. Hammond, New Hamburg; Enoch Evans and wife, Sharon; Mary O'Neil, Sharon; F. Sheuy, New Castle, Pa.; C. B. Waterman, Pittsburgh; Philip Debebrin, Girard; Minnie Winters, New Castle; C. C. Young, Albion, Pa.; Carolina Milligan, Sharpsville, Pa.; M. R. Hewitt, Sharpsville, Pa.; Geo. Woodruff, New Castle; C. R. Phipps, brakeman, New Castle.

### A Mystery.

COLUMBUS, O., January 5.—At twenty minutes of twelve o'clock last night, the citizens in all parts of this city were disturbed by a low, rumbling noise as of distant thunder, accompanied by three detonations that shook the houses, rattled furniture and caused a general alarm. Many persons left their beds in search of supposed burglars, and others came up the streets to learn the particulars of what they supposed was some boiler explosion. A diligent canvass of the city fails to give any reason for the shock, and many here believe that the noise and vibration were caused by an earthquake.

# EW ORLEANS.

## The Political Muddle.

### MEETING OF LEGISLATURES.

### Pinchback Interviewed.

### HIS OPINION OF THE SITUATION.

### The Warmothites Armed.

### BUSINESS GENERALLY SUSPENDED.

THE SITUATION AT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—The *Picayune* has the following: Our reporter this morning visited Mechanics' Institute, which he found guarded at the doorway by about five soldiers and police. In the ante-chamber were assembled about thirty policemen, all colored, from the Fourth and Fifth Precincts, under Captain Rey.

STATEMENT BY PINCHBACK.

Pinchback was in the private office, and made the following statement. Upon being asked what he thought of the present situation, he replied: I think it is exactly what I said it would be some months ago. It is the stirring up of the white element against the black, and as long as this state of affairs exists you cannot have peace. I have always labored to bring about peace between the two races, but as long as there is the least difficulty or intimidation of the one, there is a terrible outcry against the colored race, and therefore you force them, as it were, into the Republican party. I propose to live in this State, if I can so do, as also a great many black men, and we desire peace and quiet, but as soon as a lot of white carpet baggers come here and kick up a row, you at once blame the negro. I tell you, as I have told the people before, show the blackman that you will be his friend, and he will come with you and be your steadfast friend.

Reporter—But, Mr. Pinchback, you see we claim that you have overthrown our legal Government, and now attempt to defraud us of our rights.

Mr. Pinchback—Well, in that you see I am doing nothing more than you are attempting to do. I am helping to perpetuate my party. If you were inside and I out you would not let me in if you could help it; and besides, suppose I was to submit to your party, how do I know that I might not be hung at once?

Reporter—If you do not admit, then, our rights, what action will you take in regard to our Legislature?

Pinchback—I will positively let them alone as long as they do not attempt to execute laws against or interfere with the legal Government. I will not allowed to meet to make laws and inaugurate anybody they please. They can do so peaceably, and they will not be interfered with.

After this our reporter was retiring, when he was called back by Pinchback, who stated that as he was going to the United States Senate probably, he desired to see there as a friend of the people, and not their enemy. He also said that the programme of this National Government had been arranged, and would not allow of interference until the matter was placed before some proper tribunal, and let this matter go before the people of the United States in a peaceable light. Do not have any difficulty, but keep quiet, and I, for one, am willing to have the matter placed before any investigating tribunal that may sit here, in Washington or elsewhere.

GENERAL EMORY'S ORDERS.

The *Times* has the following in reply to a question: General Emory replied that he had received orders to sustain the Pichback Government as the *de facto* Government of the State. Should a body of citizens be assembling to be the Legislature in opposition to that of the Pinchback Government, and proceed to inaugurate measures to trammel and interfere with that of the Government, it would be a violation of the State law just passed, and they would be stopped by some body.

The inference drawn by the *Times*' representatives from General Emory's words was that the Fusion Legislature would not be allowed to proceed in any of the functions of such a body. General Emory was emphatic in his determination to preserve the public peace at all hazards.

LACCUS.

A caucus of the House of Representatives of the People's Legislature was held this morning. Fifty-seven members were present. The Speaker of the House proceeded to the City Hall and removed his records. It was agreed in the caucus that they would assemble at 12 o'clock, M., at Old Fellows Hall, at the Armory.

READY FOR THE FIGHT.

In Davidson's Court, on Carondelet street, at eleven o'clock this morning, a strong force of Metropolitan police was on duty, General Badger being present to inspect them. In a second court brass guns of the late regiment of artillery were on view, in charge of gunners, and with horses in harness at hand. In a third court a detachment of policemen was busy packing the caissons with ammunition. The street entrance to the armory continues closed and under guard.

ASSEMBLING OF THE WARMOTH LEGISLATURE.

Shortly before 12 o'clock the members of the People's Legislature commenced assembling at Odd Fellows Hall. The entrances to the steps were at once crowded by an immense concourse of people. The multitude extended from Poydras street to the south on both sides of the street, through the square to the steps in City Hall. In the course of a very few minutes fifteen or ten thousand people had arrived. Some manifested any great excitement, and there was no outbreak whatever. Great reticence was exhibited by the multitude, and little or no conversation was to be heard. The general understanding is that the people now assembled will wait quietly until the Legislature meets. In case the meeting is not interfered with by Pinchback, then a quiet dispersion will ensue; but in the event of any attempt to disperse the representatives of the people, citizens will form for their protection and move against any force but the military of the United States. The mass in the square fills the central passage from the gallery steps to the Clay statue, and both sides, in the shape of a wedge, on whose faces the sun's rays shone, the mass being in animated and full motion as at odd hills. Those who succeed in pass the front of City Hall without much log rolling, for the street is filled in the square.

A HUMAN WALL

Is standing on the iron fence, and the only vacant spaces within are the outside passages on the right and left.

12-15 P. M.—At this moment the American flag is hung out from Odd Fellows Hall. The crowd made a rush toward the Hall from every direction pell mell. A cry is raised

"THEY ARE GOING INTO ODD FELLOWS HALL."

The crowd is in the greatest good humor.

12 M.—A body of men can be seen going up stairs through the iron gateway of the hall, unattended. Just as the clock strikes twelve, a voice from the gallery announces that the Legislature is in session. The stairway is very soon jammed with spectators.

The House was called to order at 12 M., occupying the main hall in the Odd Fellows' building. Mr. George P. Shepherd then proceeded to the calling of the roll, to which forty-seven members answered to their names.

A. U. S. MARSHAL EJECTED.

Captain M. O. Cain, who was about to force himself past the sergeant-at-arms by showing a badge of the United States Marshal, was told politely to retire; but refusing, he was ejected.

Mr. Mooney, of Orleans, moved that the hall be open to as many spectators as could fill it without crowding.

Mr. Secacharie, of Orleans, moved that the sergeant-at arms be instructed to notify absent members that this body is in session. Carried.

12-15 P. M.—The crowd is filling the street in front of the hall door, not allowing the street cars to pass.

# FOREIGN NEWS.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

ILLNESS OF NAPOLEON.

LONDON, January 4.—Ex-Emperor Napoleon has been suffering for some time from symptoms of stone in the bladder, the presence of a large stone having been demonstrated by means of a "sounding." On Thursday the patient underwent the first operation for its removal by lithotomy.

The papers of this morning announce that the operation was successful, and that up to last night the condition of the patient was encouraging, no unfavorable symptoms having been developed.

A dispatch from Chiselhurst this morning announces that the condition of the Emperor is unchanged. There is no apprehension of serious results entertained.

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TO AMERICA.

The *Standard* says the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the Unified States could be no menace to England, but to Australia, and urges as a means of restoring the equilibrium in the event of such a transfer, the annexation of the Fejee Islands to Australia.

HEAVY FAILURE.

John F. Pawson & Co., of this city, dealers in Manchester goods, have failed. Their liabilities are reported to be $15,000,000. It is feared that other failures will follow.

FIGHTING THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR OVER AGAIN.

LONDON, January 4.—Correspondence has taken place between Count Von Beust, late Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Duke de Grammont, in relation to the assertion of the latter that Austria promised to assist France in case of war with Prussia. Count von Beust announces his intention of shortly publishing in Paris a reply to the statement of the Duke de Grammont, explaining the attitude of Austria at the time of the outbreak of the late war.

AMERICANS TO PEOPLE THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

LONDON, January 3.—The *Times* has an article upon the death of King Kamehameha, that says it must confess that Americans will eventually people the Sandwich Islands, which will become the most valuable colony between San Francisco and China and Australia. The *Times* reviews the question of annexation by filibustering as practiced in new countries by great powers, and doubts the right or propriety of any nation taking possession of the Sandwich Islands in such a manner.

TERRIFIC STORM.

Dispatches from Queenstown, Birmingham and Southampton report that a tempest of unprecedented violence raged all night. The storm was accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning, and caused great alarm to the inhabitants. This morning the wind was blowing a gale and sleet and snow falling.

# THE RIVERS.

## Breaking Up of the Ice.

### TWO BOATS SUNK.

### IMMENSE LOSS OF RAFTS.

### Barges and Coal Craft Swept Away.

The ice in the Monongehela broke very slowly the rain not seeming to have hastened it, the last day or two. The various coal barges and boats moored in the several pools, thus far (eleven o'clock) last night escaped injury. Which is very fortunate for our merchants who have their capital to largely invested in the coal trade, and those south of us, who are almost wholly dependant on Pittsburgh for their fuel.

Near Six Mile Ferry, about half past two o'clock yesterday morning, the heavy ice struck three dry docks and some eighteen empty barges and full boats, and swept them down the stream. They were carried over dam No. 1, and passed this point about half past three o'clock. A section of the dry docks was secured at the Smithfield street bridge. The others went by, but it is understood that one was secured at Pork House, and that the other landed on the other side of the river. The barges were landed somewhere in the vicinity of Rochester. The fleet was owned by parties as follows: N. J. Bigley, owned two barges and six full boats; John Bigley owned two empty barges; the Diamond Coal Company owned one barge, and one belonged to William H. Brown. In passing the tow boats at the wharf the barges above named struck the wheels of the James Gilmore and Thos. Dodsworth, breaking a few arms out of each.

The towboat R. J. Grace sunk yesterday morning at the mouth of Beaver river, and will probably prove a total loss, as she is reported sunk to her hurricane roof. She lies across the stream, and is surrounded by ice. The Grace is owned here, by John Bigley (one-half), and John Mis-grave, and her commander, Captain Tom Davy (each one-fourth). She is insured for $6,000, of which the City Insurance Company, of this city, was a risk of $1,000, and the Federal Insurance Company, of Allegheny, $2,000. The hull of Grace was only two years old, having been built in 1870.

It is reported that the tow boats Storm and D. T. Lane are both lying on the rip-rap dam at Beaver, but it is thought that neither steamer is in immediate danger unless the water should decline suddenly, which did not seem probable last night.

The residents of Osceola were engaged yesterday in removing their household goods from their dwellings, fearing the high water which was threatening, caused by the immense gorge in the Youghiogheny river, extending from Bigley's coal works to Osceola, a distance of two miles, and about thirty feet high. This immense mass gave way about eight o'clock last evening, and reached this city at eleven o'clock. It must undoubtedly have done some damage, but as the Youghiogheny is comparatively clear of crafts of any kind the damage can not be very great. From information gathered at Steubenville yesterday forenoon the steamers Forest City, Michigan, and Hughes came up that point, are lying in safe harbor below the Market House, and the steamer Boreland has some ten or twelve loaded coal barges lying near his works, which are in great danger of being cut down by the ice.

The tow boat, Rambler, which was lying about two miles below Rochester, was also struck with the gorge and totally destroyed in Safe Harbor. She was built about two years ago at a cost of seven thousand five hundred dollars and the owners had made improvements upon her to the amount of five thousand dollars. She is a total loss. There was no insurance upon the boat. The bridge across Beaver Creek was lifted about four inches from its foundation, by the wharf boat getting under it, and the ice growing against it. On the next rise, however, the ice moved back letting the boat down, and thus replacing the bridge in its old position.

Seven empty barges were seen floating by Logtown bar. Further up the Ohio coal tow boat, belonging to John A. Wood, of this city, were seen floating down the stream.

The ice gorge was thoroughly broken from Rochester to this city. It has since been learned that the entire gorge, which moved nearly to Wellsville, was running out, although yesterday morning pedestrians were crossing the river on the ice at Georgetown.

There is no truth in the report that was current here yesterday that the Ohio coal dam No. 7 had been swept away. A telegram received at noon reports the ice moving out of pool No. 8, and river rising about one inch per hour.

The gorge was reported passing dam No. 4 at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the result nothing definite could be obtained as to any amount of damage done. The gorge passed here last evening, but seemed to carry nothing with it. From what information can be ascertained but very little damage was done in our own immediate vicinity.

The steamer Petrolia sunk yesterday afternoon at half-past four o'clock, at the wharf-boat landing. The ice struck her, and she went down clear below her hurricane deck. She was insured for twenty-five hundred dollars, and is partially, if not wholly insured. Captain McLaughlin had sold her yesterday morning, but to whom could not be ascertained. Around the Monongahela House river men looked anxiously for telegraphic news about the rivers, but nothing additional was developed up to midnight. It was rumered that a man had gone down with the Petrolia; that he called for help, but no one near could come to his relief. Mr. Monongahela, at eight o'clock last evening, stood at twelve feet nine inches, and was rising at the rate of about two inches an hour up to midnight.

THE ALLEGHENY.

At half-past six o'clock last evening the ice in the Allegheny gave way, coming down the river with an immense crash, and was gone in about three miles an hour. It broke this side of Bigley's Landing. At the Sharpsburg bridge the ice piled up rafts that had come with it, perpendicularly against the bridge, causing an immense backward pressure of waters. The ice forced its way down, the timbers snapped like reeds, and the ice came rushing with an immense velocity, causing the river to rise at the rate of sixteen inches an hour. The ice swept with it rafts, fuel boats and coal barges, on both sides of the river. Just above the railroad bridge on the Allehheny side, several log rafts were broken from their mooring, and came rushing down, crushing the ice against the bridge piers, snapping and grinding. Near the Hand street bridge on this side, a raft was wedged in between the bank and the pier, of the bridge, it was strongly secured, and will no doubt be saved. Just below the bridge, on the Allegheny side three new coal barges were moored, but they were sufficiently well secured to insure their safety. A little further three log rafts were torn from their fastenings, and started down the river with the ice. They will prove a total loss, as they were broken before they reached the Suspension bridge. The breaking up of the Allegheny appeared to relieve the Monongheia river men, as they considered it a great relief to the shipping on that river in this vicinity.

The damage done to coal crafts, timber and lumber rafts, on this river must be immense, but no proper estimate can be given at this present writing. In our river columns will be found full and authentic dispatches from all the various rivers.

## PERSONAL.

***Bishop Whipple (Protestant Episcopal) of the Diocese of Minnesota, is in the city. He preached in the morning and catechised the Sunday school scholars in the afternoon, at Trinity, yesterday, and at St. Andrew's church in the evening addressed the congregation on the subject of Western Missions, especially among the Indians. The Bishop's labors and remarkable success in bringing large numbers of the red men in the Northwest to a knowledge of the Gospel, is known and appreciated by all the churches, but has so impressed the Government that it has confided to him the care and religious culture of the remnants of several tribes.

***The Assessor of the Twenty-third Internal Revenue District, Mr. James G. Marshall, died on New Year's day at his father's, Judge Marshall's residence in Butler county. He was well known as a social gentleman, a man of fine moral character, and as one who was honest and upright. He leaves a wide circle of friends who sincerely mourn his loss.

### Quarterly County Jail Report.

Saturday morning at the meeting of the Prison Board of Allegheny county, the following report of the Quarterly Committee was presented and read:

The number of prisoners received and discharged at the jail during the quarter ending December 31st, was as follows: Court prisoners received 313, of which 275 were males and 48 females. Summary convictions received 923, of which 860 were males and 63 females. Summary convictions discharged 949, 885 being males and 64 females.

The number of persons remaining in jail January 1st was as follows: Court prisoners 68; summary convictions 21.

### A Man Killed Near Latrobe.

At Chambers Crossing, about a half a mile this side of Latrobe station, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on Thursday morning, about half past ten o'clock, a man named James L. Gress was killed by being struck by the locomotive of the mail train going east. He was driving in a sleigh, and when he approached the track he saw the ballast train standing, but did not see the coming mail. His horse had just cleared the track, when the cow-catcher struck the sleigh, throwing him in the air, and alighting on his head some twenty feet from the spot where the sleigh was struck, dying a few minutes after.

The deceased was a farmer and resided in the vicinity of Latrobe. He leaves a wife and several children.

### Bridge Damaged by the Ice.

The railroad bridge over Jacob's creek, on the Connellsville railroad, near West Newton, was considerably injured by ice gorges and the rise in the Youghiogheny river backing the water up the creek. The bridge was not swept as reported, but it was weakened to such an extent that it was deemed advisable not to pass locomotives over it. The passenger cars were passed over, and a locomotive was detailed to bring the train to its destination. In this way but little time was lost.

## THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

### The Change—Retirement of Sheriff Fleming—Advent of Sheriff Hare.

To-day will witness the retirement of the old and the advent of the new administration at the Sheriff's office. Sheriff Hugh S. Fleming retires, after an official service of three years, which has been marked with efficiency so far as the interests of the county were concerned, and with great acceptability to the general public having business to transact at his office. He was one of our most worthy and affable officials, and will be followed into private life, by the kindest regards and cordial good wishes of a host of new and old friends. A slight evidence of the estimation in which is held by those who have had the closest relations with him during his term was given on Saturday afternoon, when he was made the recipient of a costly and beautiful service of silver from his clerks and deputies. Hon. Thomas M. Marshall did the honors of presentation in a pleasant way, and the interesting episode, participated in by but a few friends, was of the most genial and happy character.

Sheriff elect John H. Hare, Esq., will assume charge of the office this morning, and unless we are vastly mistaken will, in this, as he has in other positions, make a thoroughly competent and popular official. His tact and energy have been ably displayed in the management of an extensive private business, while the best evidence of the satisfaction he has given in public life is the fact that he has after passing through the various grades, been finally promoted to one of the most responsible and important offices in the county. In common with the voters who attested their confidence in him at the polls, we regard the Sheriffalty in his hands as in the right place.

Mr. Hare as yet has not announced his assistants, save in the case of his chief clerk, a position which will be filled by the present obliging incumbent, Mr. J. W. Dicht. This is as it should be for the Sheriff's office would hardly look natural without the adornment of our friend Dicht's presence. Among the appointments to be made to-day, we hear it rumored, will be a representative of the colored people, who will be constituted a Deputy Sheriff.

### Sheriff Hare Sworn In—His "Cabinet" Announced.

The Sheriff's office is again in working order, the new administration having taken hold yesterday. In the morning at the opening of the District and Common Pleas Courts, the commission of Mr. John H. Hare, Sheriff-elect for the ensuing term, was read in both Courts, after which the oath of office was administered in the Court of Common Pleas by Judge Sterrett, and proclamation made in the Courts accordingly.

Mr. Hare, upon taking charge of the office, announced the following list of appointments:

*Chief Clerk*—W. J. Diehl.

*Assistant Clerk*—A. Scandrett.

*Deputies*—E. F. Pearson, Hugh Botce, Richard Fife, Wm. J. Scubes, Hockhart, Fred. Wilhelm, Paul Carson. The latter is a colored man.

The selections have been judiciously made, and with such a corps of assistants, united to his own executive ability, Sheriff Hare will certainly make matters move smoothly in his office.

## THE COUNTY JAIL.

### Meeting of the Prison Board—Annual Election of Officers—Contracts Let.

Saturday morning the Board of Prison Inspectors held their regular monthly meeting, which being the first meeting of the year was the time for selecting officers of the jail for the ensuing year. His Honor, Judge Hampton, presided, Controller Warner Secretary.

There was a full attendance, every member of the Board being present.

After the reading of some routine business, proposals for supplying the jail with meat and bread for the next six months were read. The bidders on the bread were J. N. Sheppard, of Pittsburgh, 5 cents per pound, and Hugh Ward, Allegheny, 4½ cents per pound. The contract was accordingly let to Ward. The following proposals for meat were: Peter Hart, 8 cents per pound; Simon Brahm, 8¼ cents, and Wm. Bates, 8½ cents. The latter gentleman received the contract.

An election for Jail Warden was next in order, and Messrs. Wm. Scandrett and A. W. Smith were named. A ballot being taken resulted in the election of Mr. Smith by a vote of 8 to 4. Mr. Smith was then unanimously elected Physician to the Jail.

A deputation from the Managers of the Workhouse was received, Messrs. Geo. R. White, George Albree and Superintendent Cordier representing the interests of the latter. Setting forth the pressing necessity for an addition to the building. It seems that as the building is now constructed, there are but two wings, one of which is devoted to the female prisoners. As there are, however, comparatively few of them, a large part of the wing is unoccupied. It is proposed to erect a small addition to the building, and transfer the female prisoners to it, which will allow their present quarters to be used for male prisoners. The Managers of the Poors, the Managers desire the Prison Board to unite with them in securing a continuance, by the Legislature, of one mill tax for the Workhouse for another year.

After hearing the proposition of the Managers, on motion of Sheriff Fleming, a committee, consisting of Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Kirkpatrick, Mayor Callow and Commissioner Strackrath, was appointed to consider the plan proposed, and report, whenever ready, to a special meeting of the Board.

The meeting then adjourned.

## THE PSALMODY QUESTION.

### Feeling in the Church—The Action of the Session of the Third U. P. Church.

The feeling in the Psalmody question seems to be increasing in the United Presbyterian churches hereabouts, and there is manifest any congregation in which the discussion is not engaging attention, and the relative merits of New or Old versions are not the theme of the hour therefore given the action in several of the churches, and now have added to the list the Third U. P. Church of this City. Yesterday morning after the introductory services, the pastor, Rev. S. R. Fergus, referred to the subject of ps

# FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

**A Bill to Amend the National Currency Act—Re-olution Passed to Inquire into the Late Elections in Arkansas and Louisiana—Disputations with Venezuela to be Enforced.**

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 7, 1873.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BOUTWELL, amendatory of the National Currency Act of June 30, 1864. The bill provides for free banking, prohibits direct or indirect payment of interest on deposits, allows United States bonds bearing coin interest to be counted as well as lawful money in reserves, and provides that banks may redeem their circulating notes either in coin or in legal tenders, or in United States bonds at par, with accrued interest, at the option of the banks. It also provides that United States legal tenders in sums of $1,000, may be redeemed on demand in coin bonds, either with coin or with United States currency bonds bearing coin interest of 3.65 per cent., and that the principal of any United States bonds bearing coin interest shall, on demand by the holder, be paid by the United States Treasurer in legal tender notes, and interest in coin. All bonds issued under the provisions of this act are to be free from State and municipal taxation. The last section requires the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds, in lieu of the described legal tender notes, of denominations of not less than $100 and $5 respectively, and to make all regulations necessary to execute the provisions of this act.

By Mr. ANTHONY, directing the Secretary of the Navy to enter into contract with the New York and Brooklyn Improvement Company for the lease and improvement of swamp and overflowed lands connected with the United States Navy Yard at Brooklyn.

By Mr. PATTERSON, of Tennessee, a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment, to provide that disputes arising with regard to persons chosen as electors of President and Vice President in any State shall be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

THE ELECTIONS IN ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the resolution offered by him yesterday directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire and report whether the recent election has been conducted in Louisiana and Arkansas in accordance with the constitution and laws of the United States, to inquire also what contests have arisen out of the election and what measures are necessary to provide for the determination of such contests in the future.

After considerable discussion the resolution was passed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Unfinished business, being the Indian appropriation bill, was then resumed, and the usual discussion of the Indian policy followed.

An amendment was adopted directing the Secretary of the Interior to report to Congress what appropriations may, in his judgment, be dispensed with.

An amendment was adopted appropriating $5 ,000 for removing the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin to the Indian Territory, if they consent.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS PASSED.

Several bills were introduced and passed.

JUDGE MERCUR'S SUCCESSION.

Mr. F. C. BUNNELL, of Pennsylvania, took the oath and seat in place of MERCUR, resigned.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HALE reported the Naval appropriation bill, appropriating $18,884,993. It was made the special order by next Saturday.

INDEMNITY.

A bill was reported authorizing the Attorney General to examine the claims of the China Insurance Company of Boston, and other owners of the cargo of the bark Calders, to be paid out of the Chinese indemnity fund.

After disussion the bill was recommitted.

STIPULATIONS TO BE ENFORCED.

Mr. PACKARD, from the committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to enforce the stipulations of the convention with Venezuela of April 25, 1866, and the payment of adjudicated claims. The bill was passed without discussion.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

Mr. NIBLACK, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the annual Fortification bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next. The bill appropriates $1,999,600.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill.

The bill appropriates in the aggregate $17,041,852.

On motion of Mr. MCCRARY, an amendment was adopted forbidding the payment of contestants in election cases.

After disposing of twelve pages, being one-fifth of the bill, the committee rose.

INVESTIGATION OF THE ELECTIONS.

The Speaker announced the following select committee ordered yesterday on the Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific Railroad questions: Messrs. Wilson (Ind.), Shellabarger, Hoar, Swann and Slocum.

The House adjourned.

## THE OLD WORLD.

SPAIN.

MOVEMENTS OF CARLISTS.

PARIS, January 7.—The Carlists have torn up the rails on the railroads between Mirande and Bilboa, and between Alsasu and Pampeluna. They also set fire to a railway station with petroleum, completely destroying it, and made prisoners of the railway officials.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NAPOLEON IMPROVING.

LONDON, January 7.—The condition of Napoleon this morning is favorable. His pulse last night were diminished, and he rested quietly. His case is no longer regarded as critical.

## MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, January 7.—A brig went ashore on the Isle of Wight yesterday, and went to pieces. Nine persons were drowned.

LONDON, January 7.—The steamship Adriatic arrived.

### Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.—The State Constitutional Convention assembled here this morning in the building formerly used by the Sixth Presbyterian church. Most of the morning session was occupied in debate and the selection of seats.

### Colliery Burned.

POTTSVILLE, PA., January 7.—The Commercial Colliery at Port Carbon, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, was burned last night. Loss $50,000; insured.

### THE SOLDIERS' BOUNTY LAND BILL.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

There is now pending in the United States Senate a bill known by the caption of this article, and recently passed by the House of Representatives, which provides that every private soldier, musician and officer who served in the army of the United States during the late war, for 90 days, and was honorably discharged; * * * and every seaman, marine, officer or other person who served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps during the late war, for 90 days, and who was honorably discharged, and the widow of any such soldier, musician, seaman, marine or officer, or if there be no such widow, his children under 21 years of age, shall be entitled to locate a quantity of the public lands (not exceeding 160 acres, etc.) This bill passed the House by a vote of 105 to 62, after a great deal of discussion, and fears are expressed that it may be defeated by the Senate, or so amended as to be practically valueless. If it be defeated, it will be done because of the danger that speculators may rob the poor soldiers, and hold the lands to their own advantage. The plan of location seems to be that certain parties who have the facilities for monopoly of the public lands will buy the soldiers' interest for a song, and hold the lands thus purchased to the prejudice of these wanting homesteads. It would be well to have any interest in the produce trade will find it to their interest to consult him, whether they wish to buy or sell, as he is a merchant in whom they can place confidence.

### Psalmody Again.

The Fourth U. P. Congregation, of Allegheny, held their annual meeting on Monday evening last, and among the other business transacted a vote was taken on the adoption or rejection of the New Psalmody, prepared by the Committee of the General Assembly. The vote was taken by ballot without any discussion, each member voting a ballot "old or new," as he or she thought best, and resulted in 71 ballots being cast for the new, and 33 for the old. The greatest degree of brotherly love prevailed, and all seemed disposed to submit gracefully to the will of the majority.

This congregation is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Wm. Fulton, one of the most able ministers of the denomination, and seems to be in a most prosperous condition.

### Arrest of Suspicious Characters.

On Monday night, about eleven o'clock, a party of seven men crossed over the Suspension Bridge to Allegheny. The officers of that city were notified, as they were supposed to be part of the gang of burglars now prowling about his vicinity. Officers Smith, Jones and Quirk were detailed to be on the look-out for them. As soon as they reached Federal street, the squad arrested seven colored men, one party, consisting of two men, went up Federal street, where they were followed by Officer Quirk, who, after seeing them try several doors, arrested them and brought them to the lockup, where they gave their names as John Brown and Edward Gallaher. The others, seeing they were watched, started back to this city, where, owing to the well known tardiness of our police officers, they consider themselves very safe.

### PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.

**Report of the Production, Stock and New Wells for the Month of November.**

The Titusville *Herald* of Tuesday says the report of the Producers' Association for November is regarded as the most correct report that has been issued by the Association. The daily production of the entire region is given at 21,287 barrels, of which 954 barrels were heavy oil, say of 29 to 34 degrees gravity, produced in the Franklin District. The production of Parker's Landing is set down at 10,083 barrels. The total stock is reported at 795,000 barrels, of which 272,469 barrels are in tanks at the well. The total number of wells being drilled Dec. 1st is 354; of this number over 300 are located in the Parker's District.

### A CENTENARIAN.

**"Granny" Linn Living—A Sketch of Her Life.**

"Granny" Linn, residing on the South Side at the corner of Twentieth and Carson streets, is said to be dying. She is a most remarkable personage, her maiden name was Elva Davis. She was born in Branchville, Virginia, one hundred and eighteen years ago. She removed to this state about forty years ago, and has resided in this vicinity during that time. She has had eight children, the youngest of those now living is sixty-six years of age. Mrs. Mountjoy, one of her daughters is sixty-eight, and a son in Ohio, as well to do farmer is still older. Her first born, a son was brought into the world when she was twenty-one years of age, he died in 1861 at the ripe old age of eighty-five. The records of the family were burned in Virginia, no copy ever having been made from them, no further particulars can be given.

The old lady has been sick for over two weeks and has not taken any food whatever. She is quite cheerful, and looks upon death as a happy relief. She is very weak, so no further details could be obtained regarding her history. Her sustenance the last two weeks has been nothing but water. It is said she has always enjoyed excellent health previous to this illness. She has retained her faculties in a wonderful extent; was quite a scholar, and a lamp washer for her daughter showed a quilt which she made, evidence of her quickness, and it is remarkable for its neatness and make.

The old lady is known as a kind and charitable person, and is well liked by the neighbors around her, who speak of her in most tender terms. She has a number of grandchildren, and evidently now fast sailing towards "that bourne whence no traveler returns." May she rest in peace.

### IN CAUCUS.

**Allegheny City Officers—A List Named in Caucus—The Successful Candidates.**

Last evening the members of Allegheny Council held a caucus meeting to decide upon candidates to be voted for next Tuesday evening, at the annual election for city officers. The meeting was held in the Select Council chamber, and the doors were closed about half past seven o'clock, when Mr. Joseph Kirkpatrick was called to the chair, and Messrs. S. C. Schoyer and N. P. Voegtly designated as secretaries. The caucus continued for about an hour and a quarter, resulting as follows:

Controller—James Brown.
Treasurer—David Macferron.
City Engineer—Charles Davis.
City Solicitor—W. B. Rodgers.
Superintendent of Water Works—Wm. Paul.
Street Commissioner—Thomas Megraw.
Assessor of Water Rents—David Cornelius.
Assessor of City Taxes—*Joseph R. Oxley 30; Robert Fay, Jr., 12.
Chief Engineer of Fire Department—James E. Crow.
Clerk of Markets—Alex. Hanna, 15; *David Hastings, 29.
Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph—L. D. McCandless.
Salt Inspector and Measurer of Wood and Bark—Wm. Greenwalt, 30; John Luckhaupt, 9; F. McElwaine, 3.
Clerk of Committees—Joseph R. Oxley.
Weighmaster at Diamond Scales—*Geo. B. McNulty, 32; J. C. McClelland, 8.
Weighmaster at Second ward Scales—R. T. White, 16; *D. Boden, 25.
Wharfmaster, Western District—S. R. Davis.
Wharfmaster, Eastern District—August Duffner.
Meat Inspector—Wm. Zonder, 22; R. Danver, 20.
Janitor of City Hall—Joseph Marshall.
Board Measurers—First ward, Robert White; Second Ward James Dorrsing; Third ward, Michael Simon; Fourth ward, Andrew Davison, 27; Fred Leidrold, 14; Fifth ward, R. M. Parke; Sixth ward, Thomas H. Gilson; Seventh ward, Fred Eit; Eighth ward, William Oakley, John McDowell; Ninth ward, Geo. Fink.
Official paper in the English Language, GAZETTE.
Official paper in the German Language, *Freiheit's Freund.*
Park Commissioners—J. C. Patterson, H. McNeill and Alfred Slack.

## HOME NEWS.

**For Rent.**

Several rooms in the GAZETTE Building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. For terms, &c., apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

**Brakeman Killed—Coroner's Inquest.**

Coroner WEST yesterday held an inquest on the body of Amos Bond, a brakeman, who was killed at the outer Allegheny depot while coupling cars on Monday evening. The deceased was a single man twenty-eight years of age. His parents reside at New Brighton, Beaver county. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

**Irregularities of Mails.**

Some of our cotemporaries have just discovered that there exist in the postoffice department some irregularities that should be remedied. This is nothing new with us, as we are daily in receipt of complaints. That there is some gross mismanagement somewhere is certain, but, like many other things, the only thing you can do is to grin and bear it.

**The Cash Insurance Co.**

It will be seen by its card that this comparatively young institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., thus verifying our prediction, made in its infancy, that under the management of officers and directors, such as had been set over it, it could not fail to be well managed and very successful. We congratulate its share owners on their rich harvest of dividends.

**The Harmony Club.**

The first grand masquerade ball to come off this season is to be given by the Harmony Club of this city, at Turner Hall, on Wednesday evening, January 22, 1873. This club is composed of some of our best young men, whose qualities are well known in social circles. The affair promises to outrival anything of the kind before given in Pittsburgh.

**Letters Held for Postage, Jan. 8.**

Mrs. E. J. Bird, Bay View, Wis., 3c; Mrs. Lizzie Baltridge, Morgansville, O., 3c; Auditor General's Office, Harrisburg, Pa., 2c; Mrs. Pauline Aux Sown, Loretto, Pa., 3c; Mrs. Chancery Black, York, Pa., 3c; Mr McMillen, Omaha, Neb., 3c; John Haley, Altoona, Pa., 3c; Rev. J. R. Johnston, Washington, Pa., 1c; Mrs. Mary Bennett, Wilkinsburg, Pa., 3c; James McKelvey, Wilkinsburg, Pa., 1c; James Boyd, Oakdale, Pa., Pa., 1c; Miss Maggie Graham, Wilkinsburg, Pa., 1c; Rev. Mott, Shamokin, Pa., 9c.

**Legal.**

Mr. W. C. Friend, the well known and so highly esteemed Chief Clerk in the office of Clerk of Courts under Major Brown's administration, has hung out his shingle at No. 61 Grant street, and proposes to devote himself exclusively hereafter to his chosen profession. The Bar of the county has certainly gained a valuable acquisition by this determination, and one which will reflect credit on the profession in every way. Mr. Friend is a gentleman of pleasant address, is well versed in legal lore, and has certainly qualities natural and cultured that can hardly fail to place him eventually, as a *sub*e counsellor, in the front rank.

**The Railroad Accident Near New Castle.**

Mr. YATMAN, of Sixth avenue, a passenger on the Erie Express that was wrecked near New Castle on Friday night last, and who had a leg broken, besides having received other injuries, wishes us to state that the train was not running faster than 15 miles an hour when the accident happened, and had it not been for the coolness and quiet deliberation of the conductor of the train, Mr. Brown, in putting out the fire and keeping it down sufficient to let the passengers escape, undoubtedly many lives would have been lost. The company also did everything in their power for the care of the wounded. He thinks the company is not to blame, and that it was one of those accidents that could not well have been averted.

**Produce Commission.**

One of our most shrewd and reliable commission merchants is Mr. James O'Brien, who has been established so long at No. 215 Liberty street, in the "White Front" house, which has become a favorite resort for farmers and dealers in produce generally. Mr. O'Brien deals in all kinds of produce, buying and selling, and ingurling it as much as possible for his patrons. His extensive experience in the trade enables him to keep an accurate "run" of the market and to take advantage of all the opportunities offered to advance the interests of his customers. Our country friends and all who may have any interest in the produce trade will find it to their interest to consult him, whether they wish to buy or sell, as he is a merchant in whom they can place confidence.

## ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

### Organized for 1873.

**The Initial Meeting Yesterday Morning—Receiving the Returns and Swearing In the Members—Presidents McBrier and Slack Re-elected—Messrs. Oxley and Dilworth Similarly Complimented—The Members of the Poor Board Sworn In—The Complete Lists of Membership—New Business Introduced.**

Yesterday morning the members elect and members holding over of Allegheny Councils assembled at City Hall to perfect an organization for the year 1873.

*SELECT COUNCIL.*

JAMES MCBRIER.....President.
J. R. OXLEY.....Clerk.

The members of this branch were called to order by Clerk Oxley, at half-past ten o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. John Megraw, Mr. Alexander Patterson was chosen Temporary President, and Messrs. Wm. Stuart and Geo. Moul designated as Secretaries.

The Chair presented the election returns handed in by His Honor, MAYOR CALLOW, which were opened and read, showing the election of the new members. They were approved, and the roll of the Council was then called showing the complete membership as follows—the new members being noted with an asterisk.

MEMBERS FOR 1873.

FIRST WARD.
A. D. Smith,
*S. C. Schoyer.

SECOND.
Wm. Stuart,
*Geo. D. Riddle.

THIRD.
J. Huckenstine,
*J. McBrier.

FOURTH.
John Megraw,
*J. C. Patterson.

FIFTH.
Alex. Patterson,
*Wm. Heagy.

SIXTH WARD.
John A. Cochran,
*Joseph Kirkpatrick.

SEVENTH.
J. F. Beilstein,
*A. Reineman.

EIGHTH.
George Moul,
Henry Ossler.

NINTH.
*John Gault,
*Edward Sweeney.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

After the reading of the returns, Mr. George D. Riddle moved that James McBrier, Esq., be elected President of the Select Council by acclamation. Carried.

Mr. MCBRIER was sworn in by Chairman Patterson, and upon taking the chair, briefly returned his thanks for this renewed expression of favor from his colleagues, and then proceeded with business.

The new members were called up in front of the desk and took the oath of office.

Mr. MOUL moved the election of J. R. Oxley as Clerk by acclamation. Carried.

On motion of Mr. C. A. PETERSON, Mr. A. M. Brasselough was also re-elected Messenger, and the organization of Councils was announced as complete.

Mr. GEO. D. RIDDLE moved the adoption of the rules in force in the Councils in 1872. Carried.

Mr. SMITH suggested that there be no change in the assignment of seats from that of last year, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. MEGRAW, the rules were then suspended and new business taken up.

THE GAS WORKS.

Mr. SMITH offered a resolution providing for the continuance of the Committee of three from both Boards, and that from Common, to conduct the negotiations for the purchase of the Gas Works, as provided by their charter. Adopted. C. C. concurred.

Mr. MEGRAW offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the City Engineer be instructed to prepare estimates and report to Councils on a 9 foot and 10 foot grade at Federal street opening, also one diverging from a straight line, and also one in a straight line, that Councils meet on the ground and examine the surveys.

Mr. STUART offered an amendment, that estimates for an 8 foot grade should also be made. Accepted by Mr. Megraw.

Mr. A. D. SMITH offered to amend in order to propose a 6 and 7 foot grade. Amendment adopted.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Common Council sent word that they were organized and ready to meet in joint session to swear in members of Poor Board.

Select Council adjourned to meet in joint session, after which they adjourned.

*COMMON COUNCIL.*

ALFRED SLACK.....President.
R. DILWORTH.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order by Clerk Dilworth, at half past ten o'clock, when on motion of Mr. W. C. Cooke Mr. N. H. Voegtly was called to the Chair, Messrs. W. P. Hunker and W. C. Cooke were chosen Secretaries.

The roll was then called, after which the election of a President was declared in order.

OFFICERS CHOSEN.

Mr. W. W. ACKLEY nominated Mr. Alfred Slack, and moved his election by acclamation. Carried.

Mr. VOEGTLY was requested by Council to administer the oath of office. That duty having been attended to.

Mr. SLACK seconded the platform and said:

*Gentlemen*.—I heartily thank you for this renewed expression of your confidence, and in accepting the honor for another term I do so with a determination to discharge the duties of the office with impartiality, and to the best of my ability. I do not profess to have supreme qualifications for the position but rely upon your hearty co-operation, in the future as I have had it in the past, and upon that co-operation will depend to a large measure the success of my efforts. I feel confident that I have your continued confidence and assistance and in this belief, assume the duties of your President.

Mr. R. DILWORTH was then unanimously elected Clerk, and Mr. A. M. Hasselbaugh Messenger.

The returns were then presented and the members elect sworn in. The following is the complete list:

FIRST WARD.
Samuel B. Smith.
Wm. P. Hunker.

SECOND.
Alfred Slack.
W. W. Ackley.
Isaac Rigby.
W. H. Graham.
W. P. Price.

THIRD.
Samuel Hastings.
Thomas Brown.
James Stedeford.
Wm. Wettach.
N. H. Voegtly.

FOURTH.
Hugh McNeill.
Park Painter.
Peter Walter, Jr.
Joseph Lantner.
Wm. Beltnecke.

FIFTH.
Wm. C. Cooke.
F. A. M. Krepps.

SIXTH.
George A. Cochrane.
J. D. Strouse.
Samuel L. Burns.

SEVENTH.
Wm. Eberhardt.
Henry Snaman
A. Schmidt.

EIGHTH.
John Mosser.
Christian Klecker.

NINTH.
James McElhenney.
Charles Weaver.

Mr. HASTINGS moved inasmuch as they had chosen officers out of the regular order, that that action be now formally ratified. Carried.

Mr. HUNKER moved the adoption of the rules governing the Councils of 1872, by the Councils of 1873. Carried.

The members from the Ninth ward who now came in took the oath of office.

EXTENDING OFFICIAL TERMS.

Mr. HASTINGS presented an ordinance to extend the term of office of the Treasurer, Controller, and City Engineer, to three years.

Mr. WETTACH moved to refer the ordinance to the Ordinance Committee.

Mr. PRUCH thought the new members should have an opportunity to examine into the matter before any action is taken. He thought the ordinance should be laid over.

Mr. HASTINGS explained that it was desirable that these three offices be fixed. It was necessary for each of these officials to be in office some time before the full duties of the positions could be understood.

Mr. VOEGTLY thought there was no necessity for a change. When they had a good officer there would be no difficulty in electing him annually, and Councils could yet have control of the matter.

The ordinance finally was referred to the Ordinance Committee to be appointed.

Mr. HASTINGS moved the appointment of a committee to have the seats in Council rearranged so as to provide accommodation for the new members. Carried and Messrs. Hastings, Cooke and Strouse appointed.

Adjourned.

*JOINT SESSION.*

The Councils assembled in the Common Council chamber in Joint Session to swear the members of the Poor Board, elected to serve for the ensuing year.

President McBrier stated the object of the meeting and then announced that the returns indicated the election of the following gentlemen:

First Ward, Thomas Seandrett; Second Ward, George Bothwell; Third Ward, George Gerst; Fourth Ward, John Dean; Fifth Ward, I. A. Reed.

The persons so designated were called up and sworn into office, after which the Joint Session adjourned.

### POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

**Brief Mention of Criminalities.**

MAYOR BLACKMORE disposed of twenty-nine common cases yesterday.

JOHN CONSTANTINE, for vagrancy, was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days' yesterday, from Allegheny City.

JANE THOMPSON was sentenced to the workhouse yesterday by Mayor Blackmore for thirty days on a charge of perpetual drunkenness and vagrancy.

"SKIPPER" MORGAN gets on a drunk, and then skips high, too high for his own good. He will skip to the Workhouse for sixty days, on the order of Deputy-Mayor Salisbury.

M. KERNS appeared before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday, and charged Edward Kerns with cruelty to animals, in striking a mule of his with a shovel. Warrant issued.

ELIZABETH DUDLEY made an information before Mayor Blackmore, yesterday, charging Ellen Archibald with keeping a disorderly house on Fifth avenue. She was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

JAMES CONNELY left the city yesterday for Claremont, on a vacation of thirty days, for his health. The last glass of "eye-opener" he took before him see too many stars. The Mayor gave him the compliment.

CHRISTOPHER KLINE made information yesterday against Richard Cooper before the Mayor, charging him with larceny in stealing a quantity of feed. He was arrested and remanded to jail to answer, in default of bail.

J. B. ROBINSON, for using too much fusil oil, and then attempting to close Lieutenant Gordon's optic, was fined $25 and costs for his little scrape, by Mayor Blackmore, yesterday. He was arrested at the Monongahela House.

**To save money,** purchase your boots and shoes at the New York Boot and Shoe House, No. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue, *Dispatch* building.

**Men's** heavy kip boots, selling from $3.00 to $4.00 per pair, at the New York Boot and Shoe House, No. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue, *Dispatch* building.

## THE HON. JOHN P. PENNEY.

**Respect to His Memory—Meeting of the Members of the Bar—The Excellencies of Deceased—What His Colleagues Thought of Him—Appropriate Addresses by His Honor Judge Sterrett and Others—Appreciative Resolutions.**

Yesterday morning a meeting of the members of the Pittsburgh Bar was held in the District Court Room to take action in reference to the death of the late Hon. John P. Penney.

Judge Collier was called upon to preside over the meeting. Judges Sterrett, Stowe, Hampton and Kirkpatrick were chosen Vice Presidents, and Messrs. D. D. Bruce and D. W. Bell, Secretaries.

Judge Sterrett moved the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions. The motion was carried and a committee appointed, consisting of His Hon. Judge Sterrett and Messrs. J. S. Morrison, J. S. Miller, Solomon Schoyer and George Shiras, Jr. The resolutions having been prepared, Judge Sterrett rose and addressed the chair in substance as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN.—Your Committee appointed for the purpose has instructed me to present for the consideration of the meeting the following resolutions, which, with your permission, I will now read.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, Death has taken from us the Hon. John P. Penny, a gentleman whose professional example had secured the confidence and respect of the bench and bar; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in heart-felt sorrow we recognize the hand of Providence in this bereavement.

*Resolved*, That whether in legislative hall or court, as counsel or friend, the deceased had few peers. His eminent ability, love of truth, and fidelity in friendship, were recognized and respected among and by all classes of society, and gave him an influence which he never abused.

*Resolved*, That his honesty and ability were only equalled by his fidelity in the discharge of his duty. Modest to apparent diffidence, no contemporary could surpass in the clearness and force with which he presented both the law and fact to court and jury.

*Resolved*, That we tender our sympathy to his bereaved family, and will attend the funeral in a body.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of our several courts, and that a copy thereof be furnished to the deceased family.

JUDGE STERRETT'S TRIBUTE.

In this connection, Mr. Chairman, allow me to say a few words in regard to my acquaintance with, and personal relation to, our deceased friend. Our acquaintance commenced over thirty years ago. In the fall of 1839, when I entered Jefferson College, he was a member of the Senior class in that Institution. The acquaintance then formed very soon ripened into a warm and intimate friendship. After graduating with the highest honors of his class, among whom were many distinguished scholars, he remained a year as tutor in his *alma mater*. He then became a student at law in Classical Academy in Indiana, and afterwards removed into the State of Alabama, and after residing there for some time returned to this county in the fall of 1844, having in the meantime completed his professional studies. Shortly after that, in the same year, I came here from my home, east of the mountains, for the purpose of casting my lot among you. Our separation of a few years at Jefferson College had not, in any degree, weakened the cord of friendship that was forged We met here as tried and old friends. That friendship resulted in the formation of a co-partnership of which he was the senior member, for the purpose of pursuing our chosen profession. This partnership relation continued with the utmost harmony and good feeling until January, 1862, when I was honored with a call to the position which I have since been occupying. During these many years of close and intimate friendship and professional intercourse I had abundant opportunity of knowing and appreciating his many excellent qualities of head and heart. His intellectual endowments were of the highest order. As a friend none was ever truer or more sincere. As a companion he was genial and entertaining. Of his scholarly and professional attainments, I do not propose to speak. There are others here who know these full as well as I, and they will doubtless speak of them.

After the dissolution before the termination of our partnership relations, Mr. Penney was called by the people of this, his native county, to represent them in the State Senate, and many of us here can attest how nobly and how well he did represent his constituents. He very soon occupied a high position in that body, a position to which his scholarly attainments, professional learning, and integrity of character, justly entitled him. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all with whom he associated in the Legislature, as well as that of his constituents and the people of the State at large. I have for the first time yet to hear even a breath of suspicion as to his personal and official integrity. He was known by all, without distinction of party, as an able, pure and honest man. It is but a day or two ago that a distinguished friend and contemporary of his in the Legislature, in speaking of him, said to me, "When Penney spoke on any question before the Senate, his word was law." This fitly expresses the character and the influence which he then possessed.

But, Mr. Chairman, I will not dwell. He is gone; and all we can do is to improve this and other similar melancholy occasions. Our duty should impress upon us what we are too apt to forget—that we too are mortal. They should teach us to so live and act well our part that, when the summons come to us, we may not be found unprepared.

MR. PENNEY'S SENATORIAL RECORD.

Mr. A. M. Watson followed in a few appropriate remarks, saying his acquaintance with Mr. Penney began with his professional career at this bar, and the modest bearing and manly frankness of Mr. Penney soon converted that acquaintance into friendship that knew no change, for he was constant. He was singularly happy in knowing when to speak and what to say; and, while he always knew his associates, their virtues and their faults, he rarely spoke of them save in kindness. He was a scholar, without pedantry, and yet his learning was apparent in his speeches. He left this record as a Senator of his State is a roll of honor through which no stain against his good name a suspicion of shame was ever breathed. Pure and undefiled, he left the Capital, reflecting honor upon the Commonwealth, and bringing comparison with the brightest minds that have adorned it into shade.

Hon. T. J. Bigham, who succeeded Mr. Penney in the Senate, and who was a member of the Lower House during a part of the time that Mr. Penney was serving in the Senate, spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Penney's career in the Senate, and particularly noted his great influence as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Brief and feeling addresses were also made by Messrs. Reed, Schoyer, Baldwin, Geo. A. B. McCalmont, of Franklin, and the stenographer at the Pittsburgh Bar, Geo. Sweitzer and Thomas M. Marshall.

On motion of Mr. Marshall the resolutions were adopted as read.

Judge Sterrett moved that the officers of the meeting be appointed to engross the resolution and send a copy to the family of the deceased. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Marshall then made a motion that the meeting adjourn, and that the bar repair in a body to the residence of deceased and attend the funeral at two o'clock, which was carried and the meeting adjourned.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the deceased took place in the afternoon, at two o'clock, and was very largely attended by friends of the deceased, representing all the professions, trades, commercial and religious enterprises in the city. The remains were deposited in Allegheny cemetery.

## THE COURTS.

**Yesterday's Proceedings.**

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE MCCANDLESS.

C. C. Ames, of Somerville, N. J., this morning filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of the Robert's Run Coal Company, of Luzerne County. The usual order was issued. A petition for an injunction was also filed, and on motion of solicitors for petitioning creditors, an order was made for a hearing upon the same, and in the meantime restraining the act sought to be enjoined.

Waltrous, Boyden & Co., of New York City, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy against the firm of H. Hamburg & Co., of Parker's Landing. The usual order was made.

On motion of A. B. McCalmont, Esq., a rule was granted on O. Parsons, creditor of John K. Wilson, bankrupt, of Venango county, to show cause why the specifications filed in opposition to bankrupt's discharge should not be dismissed.

On motion of George Shiras, Jr., Court adjourned out of respect to the memory of Hon. John P. Penney.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STERRETT.

In this Court a verdict was rendered in the case of Robert Fleming vs. John B. Bell, for plaintiff in the sum of $463 33.

*Trial List for Wednesday.*

5. Johnston for use vs. Mulen et al.
6. Same us same.
8. McKelvy et al. vs. Wilson, Kelly & Co.
9. Lippincott et al. vs. Shipman.
10. Lewis & Rossiter vs. Ritter et al.
11. Hill, Patterson & Co. vs. Walker et al.
13. Kornig et al. vs. the West Penn R. R.
14. McClelland vs. Hemmingray et al.
15. Ch. Sick Relief Association vs. Schendel.
16. Pittock, Nevin & Co. vs. Kurtz.
17. Parkin & Bro. vs. Crafford.
18. McKnight & Co. vs. Forsyth & Acher.
19. Brown & Elsworth vs. Hatch et al.
20. Same vs. same.
21. Ruff vs. Alexander.

No business was transacted in the other Courts.

CRIMINAL COURT.

*Trial List for To-day.*

Commonwealth vs.
John Wallace, Geo. A. Fosfer,
James Gest et. al., Robt. Simpson et al.,
Jacob Ruby, Wm. Bowers et. al.,
John Haley, Hesekiah Askins,
James Kling, James Kling,
John Floyd, Robert Foster,
Sarah J. Bowers et. al., John Moore.

**Building Inspector.**

*To the Editors of the Gazette.*

In selecting our officers, we should look to the personal character and practical fitness of the aspirants. If this rule be applied in selecting a Building Inspector for the next year, Councils certainly could not do better than by electing Mr. Wm. M. Brown of the Fourteenth ward, one of our most widely known citizens and one who bears an irreprochable character. His peculiar fitness for this office is evidenced in the fact that for thirty years he has had practical experience as a carpenter and contractor, and no one in the ranks of our mechanics stands ahead of him. He is besides an active Republican, who has labored earnestly for the party for many years, and has never heretofore asked for office or remuneration. Without reflecting upon the other candidates, we may express the opinion of all who know him by saying that if he is elected, Councils will have secured a most worthy official, and one in whose hands the office will be in every way satisfactorily managed. X.

## THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

**Board of Control—Meeting Last Night—Finance of the Board—The Library—Troubles for a Quorum.**

Last evening the Board of School Controlers of Allegheny held a regular meeting in Common Council Chamber.

President King opened the proceedings with prayer, after which Secretary Banney called the roll, a quorum benig present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Smith, from the Third ward, Board reported the resignation of Miss Gemmell, and the election of Miss Hancock to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Cumming, from the Ninth ward, reported the election of Miss Lida Neale, to fill the vacancy in the Primary department. Also the election of Miss Tidbaugh as an additional teacher.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. Claney, from the Committee on Finance, presented a report, setting forth that when they commenced the year, the Board was in debt to the amount of $11,317.12, but the levy of the two mill tax, authorized by the Board, together with the additional appropriation of $2,544 from the State more than in 1871, had enabled them to liquidate the debt. The report was accompanied by the following statement:

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Received from Receiver | $ 73,056 53 |
| " " Collectors | 5,713 25 |
| " " State appropriation | 7,648 32 |
| | $86,418 11 |
| Interest account | 958 35 |
| Estimated receipts from delinquent tax duplicates | 20,000 00 |
| Total | $107,376 46 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day School Teachers | $ 38,500 06 |
| Night " " | 1,295 94 |
| Vocal Music " | 1,000 00 |
| Secretary and Receiver | 1,166 67 |
| Janitor | 58 34 |
| Contingent expenses | 1,230 02 |
| Colored Schools | 243 23 |
| Library | 615 79 |
| Balance due Depository June 1 | 11,377 12 |
| | $55,427 17 |
| Amount required to carry on the Schools to close of year | 42,952 20 |
| Total | $98,379 37 |

This leaves a surplus in the treasury of $8,981.09.

The report closed with a reference to the courtesy and efficiency of Secretary Benney.

Received and filed.

WANTED—A MEMBER.

The business of the Board here came to a sudden halt, owing to the withdrawal of a member who had to "make the train" and left the Board without a quorum. Several of the members began skirmishing around the city building to secure one more member. After a search, Mr. Cumming succeeded in finding the Select Council chamber, in which the caucus of Councilmen was being held, a point of attention, for it was known that several of the members of the Board belonged within that charmed circle. The attractions of the caucus, however, were too strong to be resisted, and no recruit could be secured from that source. Finally one gentleman disappeared, and after calling upon a merchant in the vicinity—a member of the Board—succeeded in inducing him to turn aside from business for the evening. Thus a quorum was secured—the entrance of the scout and his recruit being hailed with decided manifestations of pleasure.

THE LIBRARY.

Mr. Claney presented the report of the Committee on Library, setting forth certain changes they had made in the periodical literature supplied for the library. The committee also noted the fact that there were now 1,709 persons availing themselves of the benefits of the library, over one-half of whom were citizens. The library also circulated an average 20,000 volumes annually. The committee therefore thought it not too much to ask for an appropriation of $1,000, to be used exclusively in the purchase of new books.

The total expenses of the Board up to January 1st 1873 were $615.79.

Report received and resolution for appropriation laid over until next meeting.

Mr. Marthens called up the draft of an act presented at a previous meeting by him proposing certain changes in reference to the letting of contracts for building school houses. While the Board was engaged in discussing the paper one of the members withdrew, leaving the house without a quorum and compelling an adjournment.

## COAL SHIPMENTS.

**The "Run" of Coal on the Late Rise.**

The record below shows the shipments of coal to lower parts within the past few days.

CINCINNATI.

| | Coalboats. | Barges. | Bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stella | | 8 | 100,000 |
| Lake Erie No. 3 | | 10 | 110,000 |
| S. Wilson | | 6 | 66,000 |
| Niagara | | 8 | 90,000 |
| Whale | | 12 | 120,000 |
| John Rippold | | 12 | 140,000 |
| Coal City | | 10 | 110,000 |
| Little Giant | | 7 | 77,000 |
| Packard